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SOVIET PLAN SHOWS BOTH LOSS AND GAIN

Unemployment Has Disappeared and Compulsory Education Is Universal

PRODUCTION SOARS BUT QUALITY DROPS

Food and Fuel Shortage Makes Existence Difficult for Masses

The Soviet Five-Year Plan occupies a leading place in the deliberations of many chancelleries, in the columns of the press and in public thought. Propaganda on the one hand and prejudice on the other have colored so much that has been written regarding it that the average reader has difficulty even in grasping what is the actual goal pursued. In a series of five articles, of which this is the second, the staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *from the background of lengthy experience in Russia, endeavors impartially to sift the evidence presented by present conditions in that country and to deduce therefrom the advantages and disadvantages which already mark this significant experiment in Socialism.*

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Five-Year Plan has now been in operation for more than two years. What have been the results? So far as physical volume of production and the amount of capital construction are concerned, the high estimates of the plan have, on the whole, been exceeded.

Industrial production, which was supposed to amount in value to 29,300,000,000 rubles (approximately $14,650,000,000) during the first two years, actually reached the sum of 30,450,000,000 rubles. Capital investments in industry for the same period amounted to 4,600,000,000 rubles, as against a projected figure of 3,900,000,000 rubles. The ruble in these calculations is a stabilized unit of value, so that price fluctuations and variations are excluded.

Gains in volume of industrial production over the preceding year of 24 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively, were registered in 1928-1929 and 1929-1930.

These gains exceeded in each case, by 3 or 4 per cent the original estimates of the Plan, although the gain of 25 per cent fell short of the heightened figure of 32 per cent which had been fixed at the beginning of the economic year 1929-1930. The record figure of 45 per cent increase in industrial production has been set as the goal for 1931.

Among the large new enterprises which have been completed are the

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Europe Taking To The 'Talkies,' Report Shows

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5—Europe has definitely shown its preference for "talkies," a survey of the European motion picture industry in 1930 just released by the Department of Commerce, reveals.

According to George R. Canty, American Trade Commissioner assigned to follow European motion-picture developments, last year was one of unusual activity in the industry in Europe. Production was high; there was a notable expansion in studies; and a substantial number of new moving picture houses were constructed.

The number of American releases in 1930 on the continent, however, was lower than for many years. In Great Britain on the other hand, the situation was reversed and business in American films was the best on record. The absence of language barriers was favorable to the progress of American pictures in the latter market.

Approximately 600 feature films were produced last year in European studios at a total estimated cost of $33,000,000, the department's survey disclosed. German production costs were the highest for an individual country, totaling $12,500,000. The cost of the British output was around $10,000,000, while the French production costs amounted to $7,200,000.

Based on statistics of censored films, the report shows that of the feature pictures exhibited in Germany, one-half were domestic films and 30 per cent American; in France, 478 features were shown, of which 19 per cent were domestic and 50 per cent American. In Great Britain, out of the 747 features shown approximately 70 per cent were American.

The year 1930 was an outstanding one in new theater construction in Europe. Erection of 478 new pictures houses with a total seating capacity of 467,000 was reported.

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Alfonso to Reside In Slovakian Castle?

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 5

REPORTS that ex-King Alfonso intends to reside at Alt-Lublau Castle north Slovakia, appear corroborated by reliable information that preparations for his reception there are already far advanced.

However, it is expected that Alfonso will not decide until after the result of the Spanish Cortes election. Near the castle, at Bad Rauschenbad, is a newly built hotel at the disposal of the ex-King's entourage. Alt-Lublau Castle is the property of Count Zamoyski, whose wife Isabella is Alfonso's niece.

Alfonso to Put No Obstacle In Republic's Path

Calls on Monarchists to Work in the Open and Avoid Rebellion

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, May 5—Alfonso today sends a conciliatory message to his country advising against any conspiracy in his behalf, and urging all Monarchist sympathizers to work in an open honest manner.

This first personal declaration made by the former King since he left Spain was cable here by Marquis Lucas de Tena, proprietor of the newspaper ABC.

"During the last years of my reign," Alfonso is reported to have said, "every kind of difficulty was put in the way of the Government. This made my task extraordinarily difficult." He denied that the document he left behind on his departure was intended to incite the people to civil war, as has been suggested.

"I would never do anything to make the people rebel against the new Government or its agents. I do not wish the Monarchists to work for a military rebellion in my name. I have heard of many officers who have refused to promise loyalty to the Republic, but I have personally done all I could dissuade them from their attitude."

Could Not Renounce Crown

Alfonso considers it was impossible for the Monarchy to defend itself by force of arms, and he left Spain respecting the will of the people expressed at the election. He did not abdicate because his right to the crown of Spain "belongs to my ancestors and my descendants," and he can only renounce them when they are challenged by national sovereignty represented by the Cortes.

The former King wished Monarchists to know that he desires no difficulties to be caused for the new Government. All propaganda by Monarchists as a party should be open and above board and they should abide by the law in every way.

Alfonso has no reproaches for any one and praises the work of some of the present Ministers whose attacks on him were most violent. The statement has produced an excellent effect by dissipating the feeling that Spanish Monarchists are anxious to provoke difficulties if Alfonso shows an eagerness to recover the throne.

Decision of the Government to apply a law allowing one deputy to each 50,000 inhabitants will doubtless have the effect of swelling the Republican majority at the forthcoming elections.

Revision of Voting Districts

The size of the voting district had not been revised for many years, with the result that nearly all the large towns were under-represented, while agricultural districts had one representative for every 15,000 or 20,000 inhabitants. It is announced that women and clergy may be returned as candidates for Parliament, although no suggestions are made that women will have the vote.

That the whole Spanish army has not sufficient war material and equipment to outfit one complete division is maintained by the War Minister, Manuel Azana, in declarations made to El Sol. He said he hoped to make a reduction of 65,000,000 pesetas, about $7,000,000; during the present year in the expenditures of the army, which he wishes to be less costly and yet more efficient.

The War Minister said one of his first acts on taking office was to destroy the records kept by the War Ministry of the political sympathies of all officers. A complete file system had been built up and many officers of great merit were banished to inferior positions merely because they were persona non grata to the monarchist authorities. In the future, he insisted, the army will have no opportunity to mix in politics, but will concentrate on its professional duties.

BARCELONA, Spain, May 5 (AP)—The Catalonian Government decided yesterday to hold elections for municipal offices and for the provincial assembly on May 24. The new provincial assembly, when it is chosen, will be asked to draw up a Catalonian constitution.

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT UNVEILS MEMORIAL

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

KUFSTEIN Tyrol, May 4—The Austrian president, Dr. Wilhelm Miklas, yesterday unveiled the joint German-Austrian war memorial in the form of an immense organ built into the tower of Geroldseck castle.

Visitors to the number of more than 20,000 from all German-speaking countries witnessed the ceremony.

CHINA DECREES EXTRALITY ENDS FOR FOREIGNERS

New Regulations Not to Go Into Effect Until January Next

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, May 5—Following the breakdown of the extraterritoriality negotiations with the major powers, America, Britain and France, the Nanking Government today declared that an impasse had been reached, and issued a mandate subjecting foreign nationals to Chinese law from Jan. 1 next.

The mandate accompanied a set of 12 regulations governing the exercise of jurisdiction over foreign nationals. The regulations subject foreigners to Chinese law, provide a number of special courts for the trial of foreign criminal and civil cases in principal cities, and provide for the appointment of special legal advisers who will be able to render written opinions on cases but possess no judicial power.

In his statement C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, outlines the history of extraterritoriality negotiations over 16 months and, while appreciating the sympathetic attitude of the powers toward consummating the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people, regrets they are unprepared to meet completely China's wishes. In the circumstances the Government, he says, has no alternative but to recognize and declare that the negotiations have reached an impasse and issue regulations assuming jurisdiction over foreign nationals from Jan. 1.

"These regulations," the statement declares, "are designed to remove effectively the cause of countless conflicts and at the same time promote a large degree of friendly relations between Chinese and foreigners. It is hoped by the Chinese Government and people that their intentions will be construed in the proper spirit and indorsed by all right thinking people."

China has thus given effect to Mr. Wang's threat to take action unless complete agreement was reached before the National People's Convention which opens in Nanking today.

It is generally believed the mandate is intended for domestic consumption and that the postponement of the introduction of the regulations until Jan. 1 is tantamount to a period of grace, during which negotiations may be reopened.

The People's Convention opens with the major issue, namely, extraterritoriality, unrealized, and sections of the country are in revolt avowedly against Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship, which bodes ill for the success of the deliberations, especially in view of the Kuomintang differences over the Constitution which the Oppos-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Business Men Name Leaders In Dry Cause

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 5—The American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation announces the election of the following officers at its annual meeting here:

Richard H. Scott, Lansing, Mich., automobile manufacturer, president; Col. P. H. Callahan, Louisville, Ky., vice-president; Charles R. Jones, Chicago, executive vice-president; William S. Bennet, Chicago, lumber, coal and railroads, secretary; W. O. Lewis, Chicago, former treasurer, Sears, Roebuck & Co., treasurer; Alonzo E. Wilson, director of field work, and Fred D. L. Squires, director of research.

Besides the foregoing, the foundation's board includes Sebastian S. Kresge, Detroit, merchant; Frank E. Gannett, newspaper publisher, New York; Col. Fred N. Dow, Portland, Me.; Alvin S. Moody, Houston, and Louis J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio, master of the National Grange.

The foundation reported that it purposed to sponsor a number of public meetings in important cities under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling of New York City. It also announced plans to sponsor a youth movement to back up the Eighteenth Amendment.

KEMAL RE-ELECTED TURKISH PRESIDENT

ANGORA, Turk., May 5 (AP)—Mustapha Kemal Pasha yesterday was re-elected President of the Republic of Turkey by the unanimous vote of the Fourth National Assembly in session here.

The President's second term ended yesterday, and the Assembly met in extraordinary session to name a successor.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha has frequently refused to accept a life Presidency, but he is entering his third term of four years.

As a matter of form, Ismet Pasha will present the resignation of the entire Cabinet. It is considered certain that the President will rename him Prime Minister.

The Ghazi was elected first President of the Turkish Republic Oct. 29, 1923, after a revolution had overthrown the rule of the Sultan.

Spanish Parliament Opened to Women

MADRID, May 5 (AP)—For the first time in Spanish history women will be eligible to membership in Parliament in the next election.

The Government has announced that all citizens, irrespective of sex or profession, may be candidates.

Flood of Grain Bears Hard Against Little Entente Walls

Rumania and Czechoslovakia Are Far Apart on Austro-German Customs Union Plan, With Jugoslavia Siding With Bucharest

By R. H. MARKHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, May 5—Jugoslavia and Rumania are squarely against Czechoslovakia in discussions of the Austro-German customs union, beginning here yesterday at the annual meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Little Entente.

The sale of grain produced by the peasants of eastern Europe is more important today to these two nations than the industrial ambitions and anti-German politics of Czechoslovakia.

Rumania particularly is swept by a great wave of discontent against outworn political alliances when they run counter to economic necessities. Waving of the "glorious allied flags" and eloquent declarations about preserving the fruits of victory can no longer detract the attention of Balkan peasants from the fact that their purses are empty.

The farmers see that they are overwhelmed by mortgages bearing exorbitant interest, that their properties are being sold under the hammer for taxes, and that farm products have lost half their values.

When the delegates met here today the imperious demand of Rumanian public opinion was "no more patriotic platitudes, no more genial resolutions about unalterable solidarity, but definite practical plans for the immediate marketing of peasants' wheat, corn and barley."

It is generally agreed in all political circles here that this is the most important Little Entente conference yet held, since it requires definite fixing of attitude toward two former enemy states.

For a decade the foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania have met and dined, felicitated each other, declared the fidelity of their states to one another, reasserted their united opposition to Hungarian aspirations, their loyalty to France and their determination to preserve the peace treaties intact, and incidentally, have resolved to arrange beneficial economic cooperation. This resolution, however, has always remained a mere desire, never attaining realization and bringing no tangible fruits.

In addition, the agricultural states of eastern Europe have repeatedly met to devise ways to help the

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SIAMESE RULER HONORS MAKING OF OLD TREATY

At New York Reception Tells of High Regard for U. S. and Its People

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5—Reminding the King of Siam that his country was the first Asiatic state with which the United States entered into treaty relations, John W. Davis extended the greetings of the Council on Foreign Relations, of which he is president, to the King at a reception which was given for him at the council's headquarters in New York yesterday.

The King, whose arrival was witnessed by a large crowd, was accompanied by his suite, including Prince Svasti, his father-in-law, and Prince Amorsdat Kridakara, Siamese Minister to Washington. More than 100 members of the council were present.

Almost 100 years had passed since the first Siamese-American treaty was made, said Mr. Davis, and these years had been marked by unbroken friendship between the two nations.

"We have watched with more than ordinary interest the advance which the century has brought to your Majesty's country," he continued, "and we recognize how much this is due to the wisdom of your family and to your own high leadership.

"Happy indeed is the country whose rulers are moved by such principles of benevolence, prudence and toleration. It is small wonder that under such guidance the arts of peace have flourished and that the people of Siam have eaten the fruits of happiness and prosperity."

After his speech Mr. Davis presented to the King on behalf of the council a set of Foreign Affairs, the council's publication, which had been specially bound and suitably engraved for the occasion.

The King, in a brief acknowledgment, said that in Siam there existed high admiration for the achievements of the United States. This was largely, he said, because Americans had made a valuable contribution to the modern development of his kingdom, and that the United States Government had shown a sympathetic understanding, both of the aspirations and the achievements of Siam.

Members of the council were presented individually to the King and his suite.

Austro-Hungarian Trade Pact Ready

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, May 5—Austro-Hungarian commercial negotiations are completed save for few minor details and the new trade treaty will be signed shortly. This new agreement differs from the old type agreement, it being based neither upon regional agreement nor preference, but upon the establishment of definite imports and exports quotas and exchange commodities covered by a premium system.

The approximate maximum and minimum limits of quotas established and declared are to be between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 pengoe (one pengoe equals 18 cents). The aim of this new treaty is to avoid infringement of international trade policies, especially the most-favored-nation clause, through the extension of general trade facilities by state guaranteed premiums, but since the whole is more or less an experimental agreement it is only made for one year, though prolongable.

BOY HERO SENDS GIFT HOME TO HIS MOTHER

LAMAR Colo., May 5 (AP)—Bryan Untiedt's gift for his mother purchased while he was the guest of President Hoover at Washington last week arrived at the Untiedt home yesterday. It proved to be a white gold strap for her wrist watch.

DRY VIOLATION HELD TO BE BAR TO CITIZENSHIP

District of Columbia Court of Appeals Reverses Lower Court Decision

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5—Violation of the prohibition law constitutes a legal bar to foreigners who desire to become American citizens, Justice Josiah A. Van Orsdel of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia held yesterday.

Any person who violates the provisions of the prohibition amendment cannot be held to be "attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, nor can it be said that such a person possesses good moral character," he ruled.

The decision was made by Judge Van Orsdel in reversing a decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which had dismissed a petition to cancel the naturalization certificate granted Robert De Francis, of Washington, on the ground that he had violated the prohibition act.

Leo A. Rover, district attorney, filed the petition asking that the naturalization of Mr. De Francis, to whom citizenship was granted on Sept. 6, 1927, be set aside. Mr. Rover presented evidence of a number of liquor convictions against Mr. De Francis, all prior to the granting of citizenship.

"Any person," said Judge Van Orsdel's opinion, "who violates the provisions of the prohibition act violates the principles of the Constitution of the United States and cannot be held to be attached to the provisions of the Constitution. Nor can it be said that such a person possesses good moral character.

"We think that there is no question as to the sufficiency of the grounds set forth in the application, if established, to justify the cancellation of the appellee's certificate.

"At the naturalization hearings, the judge asked the question whether there was proof of conviction of the sale of liquors. The appellee was the only one present who knew that he had been convicted and he stood mute. This, we think, under the circumstances where the appellee was the petitioner seeking the rights of citizenship, amounted to the practicing of a fraud upon the court."

Judge Outlines Jury's Duty on Dry Violations

PHILADELPHIA, May 5 (AP)—Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell in Municipal Court yesterday told a jury that defiance of the prohibition law is bringing down upon Pennsylvania and every other State the gravest series of criminal combinations, violations of law, corruption of officials and debauching of youth ever witnessed.

"It is for every decent, self-respecting man," the Judge told a jury about to try a liquor law violation case, "to say whether he proposes to cast his weight with the administration of justice or with bootleggers and criminals who defy the law."

When jurors undertake to set up their personal prejudices in opposition to the prohibition act, or any other act, and render a verdict in defiance of the evidence, they are false to their oaths, the court said.

The jury then convicted two men charged with illegal possession of liquor. William Wideman was sentenced to three months and Arthur Java to nine months.

BANK FAILURES LAID TO BAD MANAGEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—"Poor management was the answer in the greater number of cases last year where banks failed, in which no dishonesty was involved," Lane D Webber president of the California Bankers' Association, told a group of his fellow bankers here.

Mr. Webber was the chief speaker at the closing session of the twenty-sixth semi-annual meeting of group four of the state association. He is vice-president of the First National Trust & Savings Bank of San Diego.

GANDHI CALLED CAPITAL'S TOOL BY COMMUNISTS

Speech of Punjab Governor on Lawlessness Not Aimed at Congress

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India, May 5—Bitter attacks on Mahatma Gandhi as being the "tool of capitalists" have been launched by Indian Communists in the vernacular press of northern India, particularly in the Punjab and United Provinces.

Since the signing of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement and withdrawal of special measures for dealing with lawlessness which followed in the wake of the civil disobedience campaign, there has been a recrudescence of activities among those anarchical elements of India which in the past took advantage of the All-India National Congress campaign to foster their own policies.

It was against such activities that Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, Governor of the Punjab, directed his recent address when he stated the Government could no longer sit quiet under the privations of those whose main purpose was to undermine the law.

Much misunderstanding has arisen both in England and India as to the intention behind the Governor's speech; many are of the opinion in both countries that his criticism was solely leveled against the Congress, which is not the case.

While in many particulars Congress is failing to implement the terms of the Delhi pact it is recognized in official circles here that the situation in relation to Congress activities is better than might be expected in the time which has elapsed since agreement was reached.

Sir Geoffrey's purpose was to take action against all lawlessness whether Congress or Communist or any other kind. In this regard he has the support of the Government of India.

Such misunderstanding as arose from this situation developed from publication of the incomplete statement of remarks made by the Marquis of Reading in the House of Lords which gave the impression in India that the Punjab Governor was not being supported in England on this fundamental matter of law preservation.

The fact that Congress is not behind all the lawlessness prevailing in the country is revealed in the vernacular press which is attacking Gandhi and contending that in his negotiations with Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, he showed himself opposed to the establishment of a "purely labor government."

Published allegations further hold that "Mahatma Gandhi sacrificed starving peasants, their wives and children at the threshold of peace."

In these newspapers the laboring classes are exhorted to rise in revolt "to wipe out capitalists from the world."

Geneva Welcomes Argentina's Part In Labor Program

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 5—The Argentine Government's decision to resume active participation in the work of the International Labor Organization is welcomed in Geneva as a practical token of the vigorous interest in League of Nations activities aroused in Latin America by the recent propaganda tour of Sir Eric Drummond.

Yesterday Señor Ernesto Boch, Argentine Foreign Minister, informed the I. L. O. that a complete delegation from the Argentine Republic composed of government, employers' and workers' delegates, and including a number of technical advisers, will attend the fifteenth session of the I. L. O. conference opening at Geneva May 28.

During all the years when the Argentine Republic remained aloof from the work of the League of Nations it had never ceased to be a member of the I. L. O. and continued to be represented both on its governing body and at its annual conference until 1928, when President Irigoyen took the reins of government.

In spite of the Argentine delegation's three-year absence from Geneva the I. L. O. succeeded in maintaining close relations with the Republic, which recently requested its assistance in the work of the Argentine committee for social legislation appointed to prepare a draft labor code.

Last February the new Argentine Government took the first step along the road to international coöperation by sending Dr. Julio Casares as its representative upon the Economic Committee of the League of Nations.

Mechanical Eye Sees Through Fog

DAYTON, O., May 5 (AP)—A new mechanical eye which sees two miles through average fog was described to the Dayton Engineer's Club today by W. F. Westerndorp of the General Electric Research Laboratory.

The apparatus is designed to sit on the tail of an airplane, sight an airway light through the fog and reproduce on the aviator's dash a synthetic beacon. It has not been "up" yet, but it has done its stuff successfully through two miles of ground fog.

The artificial dash beacon is in two parts, one shows the aviator whether the airway light is to left, right or directly ahead. The other signal shows him whether he is approaching or going away. The two readings with his altitude instruments furnish a landing guide. The fog eye also can select its own beacon among the thousands of lights which might shine upon it from a near-by city if does this by timing the "wink" of lights operating on alternating current.

German Glider Flies 165 Miles to Record

By the Associated Press

Munich, Bavaria, May 5

PILOT Groenhoff of the Rhoen Rossitten Glider Flying Society, today set a new sail plane mark when he flew his motorless machine from here to Kaaden, Czechoslovakia, a distance of 165 miles.

The previous mark was 101 miles held by Robert Kronfeld.

Must Maintain Living Standard, Mellon Insists

Says Prices and Costs Must Be Cut to Point That Will Stimulate Demand

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5—The standard of living must be maintained at all costs in the present depression, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, declared in an address before visiting bankers in connection with the International Chamber of Commerce, meeting here.

Mr. Mellon declared that the world is in process of finding a new level of stabilization following a depression in part traceable to the World War.

"Eventually," he declared, "a readjustment must take place. Prices must be revised and costs of production and output must be brought down to a point where the demand will again be stimulated and goods will move into consumption. In short, a balanced condition must be restored; and this may be done without a general reduction in wages, provided the period of readjustment is not too long drawn out and on condition also that we reduce costs by yet greater efficiency in labor, in management and in distribution."

Mr. Mellon said:

"I am glad to be here today and to have a part in welcoming the distinguished visitors who have come from other countries to be our guests on this occasion. I feel that you can be especially helpful at this time when America and all the world are seeking a solution for the problems which confront us. You represent a cross-section of the world's business and financial interests and are particularly well equipped, by training and outlook, to make a study of the present situation.

"As one who looks at the situation from the government angle, but who also shares with you the business point of view, may I make one suggestion and that is, do not lose sight of the fact that solutions which may seem to you ideal cannot always be put into effect for reasons which I am sure are apparent to you.

No Quick, Easy Remedy

"One is that in each country governments must deal primarily with the facts of their own case and are free to act only within the bounds imposed by national traditions, economic organization, and the limited understanding that exists in every country of other people's problems and of the extent to which all of us are affected by conditions outside of our own borders.

"The troubles which all of us face at this time cannot be cured by any quick and easy method, or at some-

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Judge May Suspend Fall's Jail Sentence

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5—The announcement by Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of Interior, convicted on a charge of accepting a bribe in the oil lease cases, that he would abandon his legal efforts to reverse the conviction and would permit his friends to seek a presidential pardon for him focused attention on the possibilities in this direction.

In one authoritative quarter it was indicated that a suspension of the sentence of a year in jail might be forthcoming from the presiding judge in the case, Justice William Hitz of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. Justice Hitz, it was said, had intimated that if Mr. Fall's condition was as represented he might exercise the authority he has to suspend sentence.

What he would do about the $100,000 fine that was also adjudged against Mr. Fall was not made known by Justice Hitz, it was declared. Mr. Fall has declared that he had lost his wealth.

A suspension of the sentence would unquestionably relieve the President of an obviously embarrassing problem. It is reported that petitions have been circulated in New Mexico, where Mr. Fall resides, and elsewhere asking the President to pardon the former cabinet colleague.

HOOVER NAMES MAGEE TO RESERVE BOARD

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—President Hoover today appointed W. W. Magee of Bennington, Neb., to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board. He will succeed the late Edward H. Cunningham. He will be known as the farm member of the board.

Mr. Magee was educated in the public schools of Nebraska and at the University of Chicago. He has been an active farmer for many years. He is president of the County Farm Bureau the Nebraska Crop Growers Association, a director of the Nebraska Dairy Development Society, a member of the Coarse Grains Advisory Committee to the Federal Farm Board and is a former director of the Federal Reserve Bank at Kansas City.

DEBT-TARIFF POLICY OF U.S. CRITICIZED

Italian Trade Delegate Says Both Hinder Return of Prosperity

DOUBTS IF AMERICA NEEDS PROTECTION

Asks How Nations Can Pay Bills If Creditor Countries Do Not Buy Goods

Concerted efforts to solve the problems that face the business world focus attention upon the increasing importance of economic study. In a series of 18 articles on "What Makes Your Income Come In?" THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *combines a discussion of elementary phases of modern economics with reporting of current national and international commercial conventions. The following, the fourteenth, deals with the sessions of the International Chamber of Commerce.*

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5—European speakers brought America's debt policy and tariff directly to the center of the stage at the second day's session of the International Chamber of Commerce meeting here.

Alberto Pirelli, noted Italian industrialist, bluntly asked if America's level of protection is still essential to American industry, and declared that "public opinion in America undervalues repercussions of the problem of interallied debts."

Sir Alan Anderson, director of the Bank of England, second speaker of the day, declared that the "settlement of war debts seriously aggravates the world's troubles in these hard times," though adding that cancellation of debts would not of itself cure the depression.

J. S. Edström, Sweden, managing director, Allmanna Svenska Electriska Aktiebolaget, declared the present crisis due to overinvestment of savings in productive machinery producing a glut of goods and mentioned as one cause "the progressive concentration of capital in the technically highly developed industries, primarily in the United States."

At the same time Silas H. Strawn, chairman of the American Committee of the Conference, in an interview, reaffirmed the viewpoint, made plain last week at the White House, that the United States will not look with any favor on a movement to reduce war debts and that the American delegation is not sympathetic to any resolution on the matter.

Disagreeing with a study prepared for the chamber by Dr. Bernhardt Dernburg, former finance minister of Germany, that war debts are at the root of the depression, Mr. Strawn said that the question is not one on which the present conference can act, since it is a political rather than a business matter.

Europe Holds the Floor

Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First National Bank, Chicago, and a member of the organization committee of the Bank for International Settlements, the only American among the four speakers of the morning session, did not discuss tariffs or debts directly. He agreed with Mr. Edström that overproduction has led to the existing depression, and he issued a vigorous plea for better financial and governmental leadership in the United States, for reform in the stock market, and retrenchment in public, and particularly state and local, expenses.

Mr. Pirelli opened the plenary session with a detailed résumé of a series of studies made by the committee of the chamber concerning the relationship between Europe and the United States. America has become a creditor instead of a debtor country and is still exporting not only a surplus of goods but capital; how can other nations pay their debts, he asked, in effect, if the creditor countries do not buy goods? War debts accentuated the problem.

"Europe and America," he said, "look at the problem from different angles, and it is extremely difficult to harmonize their points of view. Let us here consider only the economic aspects of the question. War debts undoubtedly exercise a very notable influence on the economic situation of Europe and more especially of certain European countries.

Who Is Directly Concerned

"On this account, if on no other, the problem is one of concern to the United States, for if our studies have shown the importance of the European market to American economy, then the question if and when the whole matter should be reconsidered, either in the light of the revaluation of gold, or of the present world crisis, or otherwise, is one of concern not only for the debtor, but also for the creditor, that is, for the American farmer, the American wage earner, the American business man, and the American investor.

"As I have already said, I do not intend to express an opinion on the matter here, and I am well aware of the difficulties and delicate nature of the problem. I would only add one consideration, not as a European but as a business man who has many interests outside Europe. Under present circumstances psychological factors may have a preponderating influence in determining the course of events.

"Now I would be bold to say that public opinion in America undervalues repercussions of the problem of interallied debts while perhaps

(Continues on Page 2, Column 1)

PARENT-TEACHER CONGRESS BACKS CHILD'S CHARTER

Adjustment of Guidance to Modern Times Stressed at Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 5—The "Children's Charter," adopted by the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection last year, was accepted for the guidance of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in an address last night by its national president, Mrs. Hugh Bradford, Sacramento, Calif.

Speaking to delegates attending the thirty-fifth annual convention of the congress here, Mrs. Bradford characterized the charter as "The beginning of a new era for the children of our nation." She forecast a great expansion of the nation's ideal for children in the next decade, exceeding the "irreducible minimums" of the past.

President Hoover sent a message to the conference, expressing appreciation at the selection of the Children's Charter as the convention theme, and thanking the congress for coöperation in relieving unemployment.

The total membership of the national congress is 1,511,203, a gain of 30,098 over last year. Thirty-one states, Hawaii and Alaska made gains. The total surplus is $83,000, Mrs. B. I. Elliott, Portland, Ore., treasurer, reported.

Lawrence K. Frank of New York, member of President Hoover's committee on social trends, discussed the "Parents of Tomorrow" in a paper read for him. He made a plea for explorations and experiments that may lead to better parent relations leading to greater happiness and wholesomeness and wiser child rearing.

Dr. George K. Pratt, New York City, chairman of the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, told delegates, "The truest sacrifice of a parent is not so much depriving oneself of material things for one's children, but instead the willingness to recede into the background of the child's life as his need of parents grows less.

Dr. Willis A. Sutton, Atlanta, Ga., president of the National Education Association, named health, scholarship and character as the three big objectives of education.

WAR DEBT, TARIFF POLICY OF U. S. UNDER SCRUTINY

(Continued from Page 1)

European public opinion tends to make them responsible for consequences of all sorts. However this may be, it is certain that, in Europe, interallied debts have a depressing effect which goes far beyond the amounts involved, entailing economic as well as psychological reactions."

Questions Wisdom of Tariff

Speaking of tariffs, Mr. Pirelli said that Europe is now more important to America as an export market than as a source of supplies.

"Large as is her home market," he said, "America exports 10 per cent of her domestic production. Moreover, the percentage of finished manufactures, exclusive of manufactured foodstuffs, exported from the United States has steadily increased since the beginning of the century, and for some industries the ratio between exports and production is now high; motorcycles 54 per cent, typewriters 40 per cent, sewing machines 25 per cent, printing presses 24 per cent, agricultural machinery 23 per cent, locomotives 22 per cent.

"Under these conditions," he asked, "is the present level of protection still so essential to American industry? Would not the present outflow of manufactures be increased if a corresponding inflow of imports were to raise foreign purchasing power?"

Sir Alan Anderson, the next speaker, laid the depression to overproduction of goods and "restraint of sales" through desire of nations to sell but not to buy.

Without referring particularly to the United States, he said that nations with factories and men underemployed "have incurred international debts, and they insist that, if they are to pay interest or principal, we must buy their goods; and if we want them to buy our goods, we must buy enough of theirs to barter for our goods and to balance the service of our loans. A hard problem indeed for the creditor country with factories and men unemployed, a rude test of faith in the simple laws of trade.

Which Way to Turn

"Would it, perhaps, be better to cancel international debts of political origin? Great Britain as the largest war creditor canceled a great surplus of debts owing to her and the debtor nations would vote for an extension of this policy, but the creditor finds it hard to accept as impartial the advice of the debtor to forgive him what he owes.

"To cancel these international debts would not of itself cure the world's complaint, although the settlement of war debts seriously aggravates the world's troubles in these hard times. Of the large settlement in 1929, $484,000,000 from the world to the United States, no less than 43 per cent was income from war debts.

"Must we continue the practices which limit sales? Must we play beggar-my-neighbor and crush my customer till we prove our folly by bringing international commerce to a standstill, or if these policies disgust us will we not once again follow the star which has guided us in all our progress. Good credit and free buying will soon restore us, but till we are once more prepared to buy from each other the more we struggle to produce and refuse to buy, the less we shall sell."

MUST MAINTAIN LIVING STANDARD, MELLON INSISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

one else's expense, and it is well to face that fact. The world is passing through one of the most extensive depressions it has ever known. In practically all countries we have had falling prices, unemployment, decreased consumption, difficult problems of government finance and, in some countries, political revolutions.

"One must not underestimate the seriousness of the present situation. And yet, we must not lose our sense of perspective, for we know that the present crisis is not unprecedented, but that, on the contrary, the world is going through one of those transition stages which come from time to time and entail drastic and far-reaching economic readjustments. Even while we meet here today, those readjustments are taking place the world over and will continue until a balance has again been restored.

"The present crisis is more severe because it follows a war in which the whole world was involved. The sweeping readjustments, which were inevitable in a society that had witnessed revolutionary changes in technology, would have come gradually and less painfully under normal peace-time processes.

"Unfortunately, they were first delayed by the war and then precipitated suddenly on a world already thrown out of balance by the vast and violent dislocations which the war left behind. The economic depression that followed is, in part, the price we pay for war and must be reckoned apparently as a seemingly unavoidable stage in the sequence of events.

Aftermath of War

"Recent economic history seems to confirm this. Those of us who lived through the crisis of 1873 remember how both Europe and America were affected by conditions which followed the too rapid expansion and industrial development after the Civil War in this country and the Franco-Prussian War in Europe. I have lived through several crises since that time and the conclusion I have come to is that they have been caused, either directly or remotely, by serious dislocations which were due, as a rule, to wars and their aftermaths.

"Wars invariably cause waste. They also cause monetary inflation and rise in prices, followed by a period of disorderly industrial activity and too rapid and ill-balanced expansion in all directions, resulting eventually in the production of goods and services out of line with the world's contemporary capacity to absorb.

"Eventually a readjustment must take place. Prices must be revised, and costs of production and output must be brought down to a point where the demand will again be stimulated and goods will move into consumption. In short, a balanced condition must be restored; and this may be done without a general reduction in wages, provided the period of readjustment is not too long drawn out and on condition also that we reduce costs by yet greater efficiency in labor, in management, and in distribution.

"In this country there has been a concerted and determined effort on the part of both Government and business not only to prevent any reduction in wages, but to keep the maximum number of men employed and thereby to increase consumption. Every man that can be kept at work or put back into employment adds to the nation's buying power and so stimulates further production. Progress can be achieved only by a great onward movement made up of a vast number of individual efforts and not by any single action that governments or groups of men can take.

Success of the Past

"I do not believe in any quick, spectacular remedies for the ills from which the world is suffering, nor do I share the belief that there is anything fundamentally wrong with the social system under which we have achieved in this and other industrialized countries a degree of economic well-being unprecedented in the history of the world.

"Capitalism, or whatever name may be applied to the system which has been evolved in adapting individual initiative to the machine age, has defects, of course, and may be, as has been suggested, still in its infancy. But there is no disputing the fact that it has produced an abundance of food and clothing and all the necessities of life, so that our problem is not one involving basic inability to produce the goods needed to satisfy human wants.

"That, in itself, is a fact of the greatest importance, for there was a time when crop failures, floods and droughts brought on a serious shortage and even famines in Europe and America, just as they do now almost periodically in China, India and other areas in which production and distribution are not so well organized. Among western nations we know that we can cope with such calamities, for industry and human ingenuity have combined to provide ever more liberally the goods and services which we need.

"We still have much to learn in the maintenance of production on an even keel and the achievement of a process of orderly and broad distribution of products and services. These effects in the present system we shall overcome by degrees, as we find some way to achieve greater equilibrium between production and consumption and a better distribution of labor, so that we shall not always have the painful spectacle of men willing to work but unable to find a market for the only commodity which they can exchange for the food and clothing which they need and which the world can produce in such abundance.

"These are largely problems of distribution and consumption, and I am confident they will be solved in time, as were those earlier problems of industrialism when man first began to be displaced by the machine.

Initiative Again to Count

"Here in America our problems seem to us more acute perhaps than they really are because they exist as the result of a vast, and at the same time fairly recent, industrial development which has made necessary a change in methods and outlook to which we have not yet had time to become accustomed. We shall succeed in time in working out our economic salvation in accordance with the special needs of our own people and the social and industrial system which has been built up.

"But it will be done in the future, as in the past, by individual initiative, and not by surrendering the management of business and industry to the Government or to any board or group of men temporarily invested with overhead authority. Conditions today are neither so critical nor so unprecedented as to justify a lack of faith in our capacity to deal with them in our accustomed way.

"Since the war America has enjoyed a decade of industrial and economic progress unequaled in the nation's history. Our present experience indicates that the machine cannot be made to function at full speed all the time.

"So closely knit is the modern industrial world that, when a lack of balance develops, there is a general slowing up until a readjustment has been effected and the balance restored. Some day perhaps we shall have mastered our economic machine so as to have it under better control.

"But until that day comes it is well to remember that these temporary set-backs do not obliterate the progress made during the forward movements and that, when the upward trend is resumed again, we shall start, not from the old level, but from the new.

Solid Outlook for Future

"It would be difficult to believe that the progress made in this country in the last 10 years will not be consolidated and carried forward. All the basic factors that made it possible are still here. Many of these same factors exist also in Europe; and, while the world has passed through a difficult period in the last 18 months, we must not forget that the difficulties encountered were less formidable than those confronted and surmounted in the early post-war period.

"Then the problems left by the war had not been settled; banking and currency systems were in a chaotic state; debts and reparations were a source of great uncertainty, paralyzing action in every direction. Since that time Europe has shown recuperative powers that are amazing.

"There has been a steady march of reconstruction, of sound currency systems established, with close coöperation between central banks and with the Federal Reserve System in this country. Under the Young Plan and the coördinating influence of the Bank of International Settlements, confidence has been established in the willingness and the ability of Europe to honor its obligations, whether these be debts arising out of the war or out of commercial undertakings started in the post-war period.

"There is much that still remains to be done. The trade of the world must settle into new channels and will increase in volume, notwithstanding tariffs and other barriers. We have all come to a realization of the fact that, if world trade is to be built up, there must be give-and-take among nations. But it must be remembered that the all-important factor is purchasing power; and purchasing power, in so far as America is concerned, is dependent to a great extent on the standard of living which obtains in this country.

"That standard of living must be maintained at all costs; and certainly the present is no time to undertake drastic and doubtful experiments which may even conceivably result in breaking down the standard of living to which we have become accustomed.

Seek Better Standard

"What we must strive for is to improve the standard both here and in other countries as conditions warrant. In fact, the ultimate solution of the world's difficulties would seem to lie in the possibility of building up a higher standard, especially in the great and as yet undeveloped consumer areas, and in creating there and throughout the world a steadily increasing demand for the goods and services which Europe and America are prepared to supply.

"No one should be discouraged about the ultimate outcome. We are, as I said at the beginning, passing through a transition period, and such periods are always difficult to understand because we are too close to events to see the direction in which they are moving or to discern the outline of developments which will characterize the new era.

"But anyone who has witnessed the new inventions, the birth of new industries, the acceleration of production and conservation, and the structural changes which have so vastly increased the wealth of the world and altered our entire mode of living within the memory of those present, cannot be discouraged about either the immediate or the distant future.

"The opportunities which have so multiplied in the last generation are only the forerunners of others, and perhaps greater ones, which will come as the result of forces now at work and constantly being discovered, so that it is impossible to predict what may be the opportunities that lie immediately ahead.

"I have no means of knowing when or how we shall emerge from the valley in which we are now traveling. But I do know that, as in the past, the day will come when we shall find ourselves on a more solid economic foundation and the onward march of progress will be resumed."

Asks If American Tariff Now Needed

Wide World

ALBERTO PIRELLI

NATURAL SCIENCE LEADERS CHANGE UNIVERSE VIEWS

Harvard Professor Says Idea of Mentality Over Mechanics Is Gaining

That leaders in the field of natural science more and more are yielding to the viewpoint that the structure of the universe is evolved from "mentality rather than mechanics" was the opinion voiced by Prof. Kirtley F. Mather of the geological department of Harvard University in an informal talk before the Boston Baptist Social Union at Ford Hall last evening.

In citing the recent progress made by physicists in the analytical study of atomic forces, Professor Mather quoted the statement made by Sir James Jeans that "the universe begins to look more like a great thought than like a great machine. Mind no longer appears as an accidental intruder into the realm of matter; we are beginning to suspect that we ought rather to hail it as the creator and governor of the realm of matter."

The knowledge that has unfolded in recent times, Professor Mather indicated, could be explained by quoting Sir James Jeans's theory that "the universe shows evidence of a designing or controlling power that has something in common with our own individual minds." The conclusions drawn from such theories, Professor Mather said, indicate that "mind and not matter" constitutes the structural basis of the universe.

In discussing "mental processes" the speaker referred to the opinions of a number of "hard-headed, thoroughly scientific" authorities, the substance of which tended to show that it was not the brain itself, "but some form of integration that may go on there" that "is the real condition of mental processes." From the religious point of view, Professor Mather said that physicists believe that while investigations from the viewpoint of natural science could not develop a practicable working faith, such study does prescribe conditions upon which a practical faith might be evolved.

"Scientific study of the world in which we live," declared Professor Mather, "leads to certain very definite conclusions in the realm of belief." Such a study, he said, produces "ideas which are well calculated to motivate one's life; ideals to which one may commit himself; a confidence in the kindly thoughtfulness of administrative energy, a sense of security in the midst of uncertainty; a belief in the creative powers of human beings; a hope for the future and an assumption concerning Jesus of Nazareth which is in process of being tested in the experience of mankind. These provide a highly satisfactory basis on which one may order his own life."

Professor Mather contended that a widespread but superficial knowledge of the fundamentals of natural science has overshadowed the significance of religious faith in modern times. "People, equipped only with this smattering of scientific knowledge," he added, "have found that it did not provide the soil in which religious faith could grow." Natural science, the professor declared, "does provide us with the raw material with which we may construct a satisfactory religious growth."

Baptist ministers from churches throughout Greater Boston were head table guests at the regular monthly meeting of the union. J. Victor Day, president of the organization, presided at dinner. Rolland Tapley of the Boston Symphony Orchestra contributed violin solos.

DISH GARDENS ARE EXHIBITED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass., May 5—Forty dish gardens are on exhibition today at French Hall of Massachusetts State College. They are the work of two classes in flower arrangement and general floriculture under the direction of Clark L. Thayer, head of the department of floriculture, and five counselors of Camp Enajerog, directed by Harold M. Gore, assistant professor of physical education.

The students were assigned to make a dish garden. No restriction was placed as to materials used or subject matter undertaken. As a result, while heterogeneous en masse, the exhibit furnishes an abundance of variety. Hunting scenes, Japanese gardens, an oasis, jungle scenes, lake sides, woodland streams, and even a miniature crowning of the queen of the May are included in the characterizations which may be found in the well executed dish gardens.

Jobs Are Found For 1000 Workers

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 5 (AP)—With a little appropriate ceremony, the one thousandth job since the municipal employment bureau began to function as an emergency organization March 11, was assigned this afternoon by Eugene N. Smith, employment manager.

The bureau, supported by city funds, was expected to cease operations about this time but so successful has it been and so persistent is the need that it was recently voted by the city council to continue it as long as seems necessary. The success of the bureau has been largely due to the good response to an appeal for public coöperation in providing employment.

The enrollment of applicants for work has exceeded 3000 and the applicants have ranged from skilled trade workers to common laborers. Of the 1000 placed to date, 74 have found permanent employment and the others have ranged from a few hours to days.

The average daily placement has been 22. The work done by the bureau under direction of a city council committee has attracted considerable outside attention.

CALIFORNIA YACHT MOORED IN CHARLES

Warwick M. Tompkins, San Francisco sportsman, with his wife and daughter, arrived in Boston today to visit Frederick L. Ames Jr., president of the East Coast Aircraft Corporation, at the Boston Airport. Mr. Tompkins came on his private yacht, the Wander Bird, a former German schooner, upon which the group will make their home while in Boston.

The vessel was purchased in Germany some time ago and has been the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins ever since. They came to Boston from Nassau and while here the boat will be moored in the Charles River Basin.

CONNECTICUT ADOPTS BUDGET OF $54,899,057

HARTFORD, Conn., May 5 (AP)—The General Assembly today adopted with little debate the main budget bill for the State for the next two years which carries appropriations of $54,899,057. This is an increase of $15,257,193 over the budget adopted two years ago. There was no vote in opposition in either branch but one Democratic senator predicted that with falling income the state would face a $15,000,000 deficit at the end of the biennium.

By adopting the budget the way is cleared for an adjournament of the Legislature possibly late next week.

ORGAN RECITAL ANNOUNCED

The first organ recital of the year by students of the Boston University college of music will be given tomorrow at 3 p. m. in the Copley Methodist Church, corner of Exeter and Newbury Streets.

FLOOD OF GRAIN BEATS AGAINST ENTENTE WALLS

(Continued from Page 1)

peasants, but no appreciable improvement has resulted from all these conferences, so, constrained by a dire crisis, the people now demand action; the peasants are no longer satisfied with phrases, and practically the only place where they can sell wheat and corn is Germany and Austria.

Therefore at the conference now being held in the luxurious palace which houses Rumania's foreign ministry it is Jugoslavia and Rumania squarely against Czechoslovakia.

The latter state is opposed to the Teutonic customs union and insists that the League of Nations take measures to frustrate it, but the other two states, and especially Rumania, have a different viewpoint.

They want to sell grain to the central powers; they want to arrange a preferential trade agreement under which the German states will take their grain against manufactured articles; and they see no economic reason to protest against the proposed customs union.

Consequently, a sharp conflict has arisen in the ranks of the Little Entente which the press here is vigorously and emphatically stressing. All the papers insist that Rumania impose its point of view and give economic necessity precedence over political considerations.

Leading editorials openly demand that Czechoslovakia make concessions. One important daily even goes so far in its principal editorial as to protest against the continued domination of Dr. Edouard Benes and Czechoslovakia in Little Entente conferences, and apepals to the delegates of the other two states to defend the interests of their nations and stop the sacrificing of their peasants to the political plans of distant allies.

German Taboo Lifted

This decidedly new note does not mean the breaking up of the Little Entente, but shows that Germany is no longer so completely tabooed, that France's influence is somewhat on the wane, and that the need for markets is more urgent than warming up of sentiments connected with old military alliances.

Without doubt in the end a euphonious and all inclusive formula will be reached and this very vital conference, so secretly carried on in secluded rooms behind double doors, will conclude with manifestations of complete unity, but actual result will be that Rumania will maintain its right to conclude a preferential tariff agreement with the German states even though united in a customs union.

Thus new and strong economic bonds will be established, stretching over Czechoslovakia, showing that European customs walls and political battlements are succumbing before the floods of wheat and corn pressing against them. Peasants plows are filling the chasms between states.

Hungarians and Czechs Reopen Trade Relations

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST, May 4—Czechoslovakian and Hungarian trade relations, which were broken off in December last, thus causing a virtual tariff war between these neighbor states, were reopened here over the week-end.

Hitherto the great obstacle to an understanding was Czechoslovakia's refusal to concede the demands of Hungarian agriculture. Now Czechoslovakia appears to be prepared to reach an agreement on the basis of definite industrial exports to Hungary with the same value of Hungarian agricultural produce to Czechoslovakia, about $270,000,000 annually.

Undoubtedly Czechoslovakia's strong desire to reach a trade agreement with Hungary at the present time is influenced by the German-Austrian customs union plan, as Czechoslovakia sees in a Hungarian pact some counterbalance to this plan and is certainly not desirous of becoming commercially isolated in center Europe.

YOUNGSTOWN OPERATIONS OFF

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 5—Operations of steel mills in the Youngstown district this week will be at 42 per cent of capacity, off 1 per cent from last week.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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VATICAN ACCORD REPORTED SOUGHT BY AUSTRIANS

'Romanization' of Schools Strongly Opposed by Social Democrats

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Evidences are not wanting that Austria is moving toward the establishment of a new concordat with the Roman Catholic Church, the chief object of which will be to liberalize the rigid Roman Catholic marriage laws.

From March 13 to March 15 the Roman Catholic bishops of Austria met at Salzburg, under the presidency of Cardinal Piffl, of Vienna, to consider particularly their attitude toward a possible concordat with the Vatican. Shortly before that, Dr. Otto Ender, Chancellor, announced the determination of the Government to restore order as regards the legal position of marriage in Austria, and that the Government was seeking a solution of the marriage problem agreeable both to the legitimate interests of the Roman Catholics and to the state.

It is now generally known that negotiations to this effect between the Austrian Government and the Vatican have been carried on for more than a year.

In January, 1930 when Dr. Johann Schober—he was then Austrian Chancellor—visited Rome, he placed before the Vatican the impossible conditions existing in Austria as to marriage, in certain cases arising out of the post-war period, and this initiated the present discussions. Everything seems to point to the fact that in a short time these discussions will be converted into definite proposals in the Austrian Parliament for its approval.

Concordat Governs

Austria is predominantly Roman Catholic and its present marriage law is governed by the concordat made in 1855, which, it is generally acknowledged, was a capitulation of the state to the church. The state marriage law has been—and is—identical with that of the church as far as all Roman Catholic subjects in Austria are concerned, with permission for other recognized religions to carry out the ceremony according to their own rites or, in the case of other non-Catholics, according to a civil ceremony.

Such a condition of things might have continued had not the end of the war brought many changes. Among these may be mentioned the fact that a number of persons, nominally Roman Catholic or whose marriages had taken place at a time when they were still members of that church, desired divorces and the right to remarry. This the state was by no means anxious to grant, but such was the pressure of circumstances that it yielded, and "Dispensehen," remarriages by special dispensation, were permitted.

Theoretically, such a solution seemed to meet the needs of these cases, but it was not long before the legal authorities themselves differed as to the legality, or illegality, of such dispensations, with the result that the decision of one high court in one province would be quite contrary to that in another, and even the highest court in Austria, the Court of Administration, seemed divided in opinion.

Consequently, it has meant much inconvenience and unpleasantness for the partners in at least 40,000 marriages so contracted, laying one or the other contractants open to the charge of bigamy, and has resulted in disrespect for the authority of the law, which has shown itself in other ways. These facts have caused the Government to renew negotiations with the Vatican.

According to information published here, the Vatican has agreed to a reopening of the whole issue, but on the condition that, with it, shall be considered the question of the reintroduction of Roman Catholic schools in Austria. Such insistence is likely to make the way to understanding very difficult.

In Parliament, the strong Social Democratic Opposition has fought resolutely in the past against any such proposals being even considered and it has been supported by the Pan-Germans, many of whom, though Roman Catholic, are opposed to the "Romanization" of the schools.

It was a combination of these two parties which produced the small majority which passed a parliamentary resolution some time ago to the effect that Roman Catholic schools should be done away with in the Burgenland, the Province which Austria acquired from Hungary after the World War.

Opposition Expected

This resolution has not been put into effect yet, nor is it likely to be for some time, on account of the powerful opposition to it, but it is significant as a gesture.

It is clear, then, that when the new proposals are presented to Parliament they will encounter strong opposition, but the margin between those for and those against is so small that the issue may remain in doubt until the very last moment.

The opposition of the Social Democrats to any attacks upon the system of education is, in no small measure, due to the fact that they see in the new "Romanization" of the schools the beginning of a frontal attack upon the educational system which they have built up in Vienna with such care, and the expenditure of much money, since the establishment of the Republic.

Educationalists from all parts of the world who have studied the pioneer work which Dr. Otto Gloeckl, the leader of education in Vienna, has carried out in conjunction with a band of enthusiastic helpers during the last decade, have declared that it is comparable with anything done in any other part of the world. To curb it and direct it into other and reactionary channels—for that is what would happen if the Government conceded to the Vatican in the matter of schools—would be a disaster to pioneer education everywhere. But it is not likely to be done without a great struggle and not so long as the Social Democratic majority rules at the Rathaus here.

Though Austria is nominally more than 80 per cent Roman Catholic, there has been a considerable falling away during the last 10 years, mainly due to opposition to the activities of the Christian Socialists—who represent Roman Catholicism in Austrian politics—and the hitherto unyielding attitude adopted by them regarding the problem of divorce and dispensatory marriages, and to a general desire to see education free from all religious bonds. Too often in recent years, however, it must be admitted, the uncompromising attitude of the Social Democrats in religious and other matters has done much to strengthen the Roman Catholic cause among circles which would otherwise have inclined to the Left.

Suit for Removal Of Power Head Filed

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—The Senate today sought removal of Dr. George Otis Smith, chairman of the Power Commission, through a suit filed in the District of Columbia Supreme Court by its special counsel.

John W. Davis and Alexander J. Groesback, counsel for the Senate, petitioned the court to hold that Mr. Smith occupied his office illegally.

They asked that the chairman be required to show by what warrant he holds office and that he be ousted if it be adjudged that he has usurped the position.

Although the name of District Attorney Rover was attached to the Senate's petition, he has announced that this was but a formality and that he would take no part in the case.

George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania, former Senator, has been chosen by Dr. Smith to defend him.

Liverpool's Mayor Visiting New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 4 — Edwin Thompson, Lord Mayor of Liverpool, who has come to pay an official visit to Mayor James J. Walker of New York, arrived here on the motorship Britannic of the White Star Line, yesterday, bringing with him his robes and historic gold chains of office. He was accompanied by Mrs. Thampson.

The Lord Mayor was met at the pier by Rear Admiral William B. Franklin and three members of the reception committee, who escorted him to the Hotel Weylin. The official reception at City Hall will take place tomorrow. His last visit to New York was four years ago.

Among those accompanying the Lord Mayor were Percy F. Corkhill, his secretary, and Walter Moon, Liverpool town clerk. He said he got a big thrill from looking at the New York skyscrapers, and declared that they spring from a people whose genius had developed an architecture "as original as any that ever came out of Athens or Rome, or that the world has ever produced."

On Thursday the Lord Mayor expects to go to Washington, and probably will be received by President Hoover on Friday. The week-end will be passed with friends in Philadelphia, and on May 11 his party will return to New York to embark for England two days later.

English Girl an American Queen

Wide World

"QUEEN SHENANDOAH VIII"
Miss Patricia D. Morton of Winchester, Eng., Who Is Honored in Winchester, Va.

WINCHESTER, Va., May 5 (AP)—Thousands came here to attend the eighth annual Shenandoah apple blossom festival today and Wednesday.

Miss Patricia Morton of Winchester, Eng., who will be "Queen Shenandoah VIII," is chief among the city's honor guests. She was crowned by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

Lightning Rod 'Swallows' Bolt

PITTSBURGH, May 4 (AP)—An artificial lightning bolt of 132,000,000 volt-amperes was "swallowed" harmlessly today by a new type of lightning arrester at the Westinghouse Company plant.

The big surge, equivalent to 100,000 horsepower, was "extinguished" in a hollow tube barely two inches thick, about as long as an umbrella.

The lightning entered a short wire in the top of the tube, then corkscrewed with a super-tornado whirl through the air in the narrow, empty interior, and was caught at the bottom by another wire which passed the flash out with a cannon-like bang.

Though noisy, the surge had been robbed of most of its destructive power. This was extracted during the corkscrew whirl in the air. The fact that electric current can be caused to spin with this result was discovered about two years ago. It is called deionizing. The rod is intended for use on power lines.

CO-OPERATION INSTITUTE WILL MEET IN KANSAS

Leaders From All Sections to Attend Sessions in Week of June 8

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 5—Cooperative leaders from all sections of the United States will attend the annual conference of the American Institute of Cooperation that takes place this year during the week of June 8 to 13 in Manhattan, Kan., it was announced at the headquarters of the organization here today.

Some of those who will attend are C. O. Moser, New Orleans, La., vice-president and secretary of the American Cotton Cooperative Association; B. H. Hibbard, Madison, Wis., chairman of the department of agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin; Robin Hood, Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer of the National Cooperative Council; Nils A. Olsen, Washington, chief of the bureau of agricultural economics; Edward A. O'Neal, Montgomery, Ala., president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; C. B. Denman, Washington, D. C., member of the Federal Farm Board; E. J. Bell, Washington, D. C., grain specialist of the Federal Farm Board.

Others who are expected to attend are E. G. Nourse, Washington, D. C., director of the Institute of Economics; Paul S. Armstrong, Los Angeles, Calif., assistant general manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange; John Brandt, Litchfield, Minn., president of the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc.; E. J. Taber, Columbus, O., master of the National Grange; C. E. Hough, Hartford, Conn., general manager of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association; S. W. Shear of the University of California, Berkeley, Calif., and O. B. Jesness, chief of agricultural economics, University of Minnesota.

More than 2000 representatives of various coöperative organizations will participate. This will be the seventh summer session of the institute, which is held annually in connection with one of the great universities of the country. Previous sessions were held at the University of Pennsylvania in 1925, University of Minnesota in 1926, Northwestern University, Chicago, in 1927, University of California in 1928, Louisiana State University in 1929 and Ohio State University in 1930.

Rail Lines Allowed To Meet Truck Rate

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Establishing the fundamental of permitting railroads to meet truck competition freely, the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday authorized southwestern railroads to cut freight rates on cotton to Texas seaports virtually at will.

The only restrictions imposed were that the rates be reported to the commission and approved; that they not apply beyond 500 miles from the ports; that they be subject to suspension and investigation and reasonably compensatory to the railroads.

The commission said the transportation of cotton by motor truck has "increased by leaps and bounds so that at the present time it has become a grave menace to the rail carriers and has resulted in a situation which they described as desperate."

Christmas Fund Left to Newsboys

NEW YORK, May 4—Because Joseph Leblang, who made a fortunae selling theater tickets at cut rates, believed that many newsboys have potentialities that may make them big men in their communities if they have opportunities, he provided in his will that a portion of the income from the $25,000 "Joe Leblang Fund" for charity should go to a newsboys' Christmas fund.

Mr. Leblang believed that newsboys constitute an unprivileged group that might go on to "bigger and better things" if they have the right incentive, one of his former associates said. "He knew that many great men have started their careers as newsboys," she added, "and believed that newsboys should have greater opportunity to show what they are capable of."

Among other beneficiaries of the fund are the New York Times' "100 Neediest Cases" and the New York American's Christmas Fund.

REALTY OWNERS URGED TO MOVE ON SPEAKEASIES

New York Leader Asserts They Have Become Major Economic Liability

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 4—Property owners and renting agencies in mid-Manhattan must take concerted action against speakeasies to prevent a serious deterioration of rental values in high-class residential areas adjacent to such places, according to Loring M. Hewen, president of a real estate organization bearing his name.

Mr. Hewen, who declared he had no interest in the wet and dry issue or in the political aspects of the situation, in a statement issued here on May 2, asserted that his concern was "solely with the economic phases of the matter."

Speakeasies have become "a major economic liability" to property owners by nullifying the advantages of the zoning law, encroaching upon high class residential districts and costing real estate owners "increasing millions of dollars in rental losses each year," Mr. Hewen asserted. Concerted action by property owners and renting agencies to "effectively extend the zoning restrictions to speakeasies in this section" would, however, "halt, or at any rate check," the spread of such places into high class restricted zones, he said.

"In the development of any district there must be, for best effect, concerted harmony of interest in each separate block," he continued. "The entire principle of zoning is based on this. A warehouse or a slaughter house in the middle of a valuable retail block would not only prove an economic waste, but a sharp set-back to trade continuity, with the result that the merchants already there would lose confidence and no new enterprises would risk a costly set-up in a section guaranteeing no permanency. It would, in addition, drive high-class trade to other districts where safeguards were assured.

"The same principle applies to speakeasies situated in desirable residential and business districts—only more so. The fact that the speakeasy operates in stealth makes it a bit more difficult to spot and bar it but, after all, it is a poor landlord who does not know his tenant. The larger renting concerns are in reality personal service organizations and they have even less excuse than the individual owner for not knowing all that is essential to know of their tenantry.

"Both the renting agent and the landlord realize that property values never 'just happen.' They know that these higher values are carefully and painstakingly built up and that constant vigilance is necessaray if they are to be maintained at any high level.

"In the cross-town belt between Thirty-fifth and Fifty-ninth Streets there are many of the 32,000 speakeasies which the police admit are operating in New York City. Our objection to such places is based solely on the deteriorating effect they have on adjacent rental values, and we believe alert property owners and renting agencies can halt, or, at any rate, check the spread of speakeasies into high class restricted zones.

Instead of desiring prominent corner locations, such as the old saloon occupied, speakeasies "have moved around the corners to less conspicuous quarters—into brownstone fronts, smaller business buildings and upstairs along the more important avenues," Mr. Hewen said.

"If the business men of 1917 opposed the proximity of the licensed and regulated saloon which closed at midnight, then how must the present tenants of apartment and other buildings regard the unlicensed and unbridled speakeasy which operates usually at full speed from noon to daybreak next door?" he continued.

"In this particular cross-town strip the zoning laws, which may be defined as the joint regulation of individual private properties, apply in a number of ways. In most cases they are effective and beneficial, but thus far nothing has been done to keep the speakeasy in its place.

"Under the federal zoning act the speakeasy is everywhere taboo, but there are those who refuse to take that act seriously, so other action would appear to be not only appropriate, but highly advisable. Why not concerted action on the part of property owners to effectively extend the zoning restrictions to speakeasies in this section?"

GIBSON TO RETURN FOR TALKS ON ARMS

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—Hugh Gibson, American Ambassador to Belgium, and America's principal diplomatic expert on disarmament, will return to the United States this month to confer with officials here on the disarmament question.

SUPREME COURT RECESSES AFTER SPEEDY SESSION

Lawyers Find Difficulty in Getting Their Cases Ready for Argument

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—The Supreme Court yesterday established a record for speedy handling of routine cases before taking a two-week recess.

A review of the claim of the De Forest Radio Company that the General Electric Company had infringed one of its patents was granted two months ago and today oral argument in the case was concluded.

The court is so near up to date that lawyers are finding difficulty in preparing their cases for oral argument in time.

The recess left the Indiana chain store tax, the Hoover Dam suit and many others pending for decision when the court resumes May 18.

Two cases involving water were passed on yesterday. New Jersey attempted to prevent New York City from increasing its water supply from the headwaters of the Delaware River, but Justice Holmes delivered a decision holding the city was entitled to 440,000,000 gallons a day. New York, however, had asked for 600,000,000 gallons.

Property owners in Tensa Parish, La., asked a preliminary injunction to restrain a construction company from beginning work on levees which ran across their property. The court dismissed the suit without a written opinion.

The flood control law, passed by Congress in 1928, laid the foundation for the case and the levees were a part of the Jadwin flood control program.

Thomas L. Wolfe and other plantation owners in the Parish argued that the fifth Louisiana levee district should pay them for the land appropriated for levees before taking the property to give to the Government.

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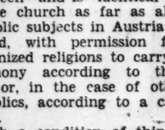

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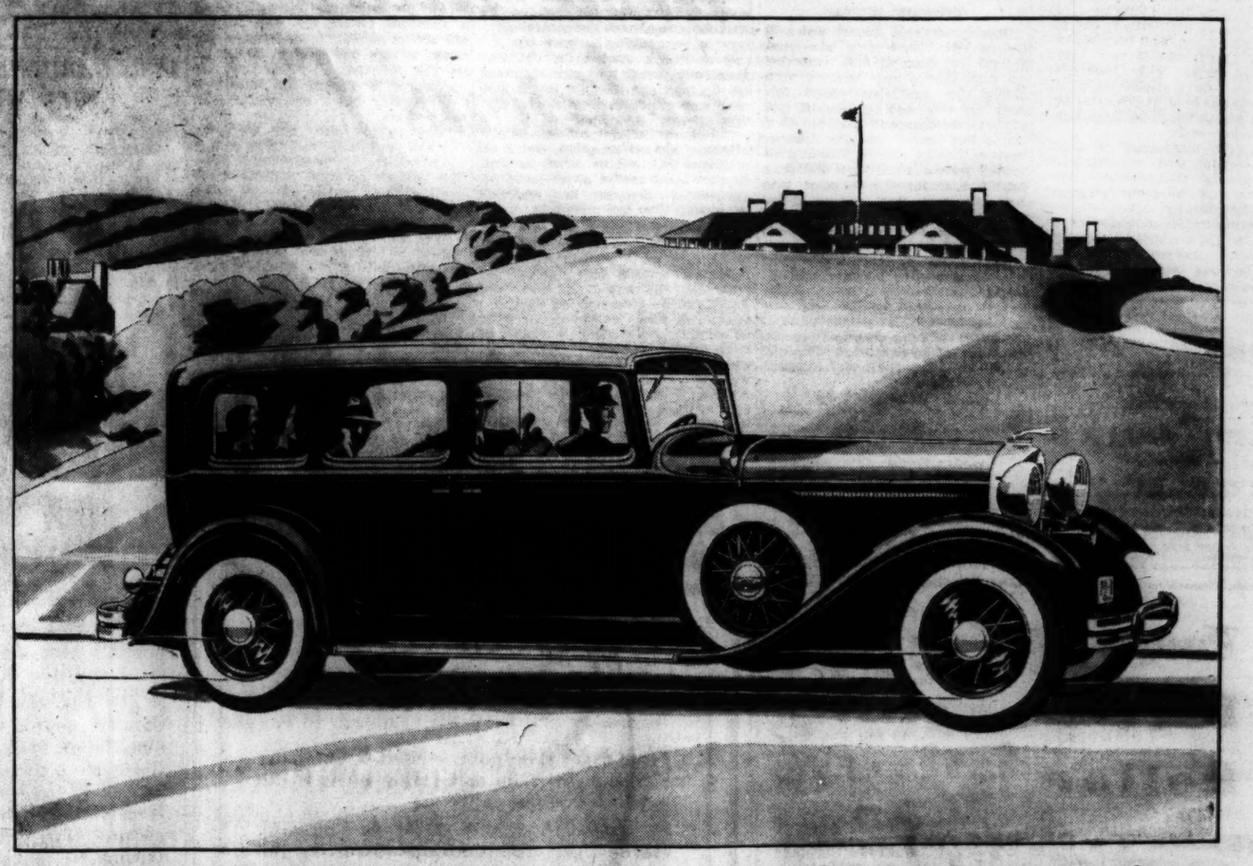

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MASONS FORM SPECIAL LODGE FOR RESEARCH

New York to Admit Only Masonic Scholars of High Reputation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 5—In the presence of representatives of several Grand Lodges of foreign countries and the Grand Master of 22 states in the Union, the 150th annual convocation of the Grand Lodge F. & A. M. State of New York was opened today at 2 p. m. by Charles H. Johnson, Grand Master.

More than 2000 Masons were in the chairs and on the benches when the sesquicentennial celebration of the granting of the Grand Lodge's charter by the Grand Lodge of England began behind the tiled roor of the Grand Lodge room in the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. Publicly, the celebration started on Sunday afternoon with a service in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Chief among the visitors was Lord Ampthill, pro-grand master of the Grand Lodge of England, who attended in place of the Duke of Connaught, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England. There also was present another peer of the realm, Lord Wraxall, Provincial Grand Master of Bristol—the origin of this Masonic title is lost in the mists of history—and representatives of the grand lodges of Ireland, Scotland, Rumania, Finland, Mexico and Canada.

In the two lesser of the principal chairs sat Robert Elliott Owens, Senior Grand Warden, and Dana B. Hellings, Junior Grand Warden.

$1,297,000 for Charities

The Grand Master, in his annual address, summarized the year's activities of the body over which he presided and the 1023 blue lodges in the State, with a membership in good and regular standing of 347,000.

For charities $1,297,500 was spent in 1930 by the Grand Lodge and the blue lodges in the State itemized by the Grand Master as follows: $675,000 by the Grand Trustees; $600,000 by various lodges; $18,000 to American Red Cross for flood relief; $2500 for destitute children in Porto Rico; $2000 for relief in Santo Domingo.

Mr. Johnson observed that no record is kept by the Grand Lodge of the numerous charitable enterprises of various lodges throughout the State. In this connection he recalled that one of the 10 Masonic districts in New York City maintains a summer camp for boys of all creeds and races, and that another metropolitan district has also supported for years its own camp for girls of the tenement house districts. Another local Masonic charity is supported by a small group of lodges which last year spent $11,246 for Christmas cheer among the city's underprivileged children.

Membership Falls Off

The Grand Master reported 8500 initiates during 1930, an average of better than eight to each lodge. But demits to other jurisdictions and other causes brought the membership in the state down to 454—four below 1929's membership. This is the first time in more than 40 years that there has not been an increase in the number of Masons in the State. The cause was attributed by the Grand Master to the industrial depression. Similar conditions occasioned the temporary halt after the panic of 1873.

The Grand Master urged all the lodges to observe the 200th anniversary of Washington's birthday next February and advocated a 50 cents per capita contribution by the Masons of the State for the George Washington National Memorial at Alexandria, Va. The memorial will be a spacious temple on the crest of Shooters Hill, overlooking the Potomac Valley and the nation's capital.

The formation of an American lodge of research, membership in which is limited to a small number of Masonic scholars of high reputation, was reported.

The Grand Master concluded with a discussion of the old problems of lodges which have grown so large as to be unwieldy. One lodge in the Metropolitan district numbers nearly 2000 Masons in good and regular standing. The Grand Master said these large bodies should be divided at some future time.

After the delivery of the address, the visitors from other Grand Lodges were formally welcomed. Besides those mentioned, other representatives from foreign Grand Lodges included:

Thomas G. Winning, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland; Henry C. Shellard, Grand Secretary, and E. H. Burne, Past Senior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Ireland; C. R. I. Nicoll, Grand Director of Ceremonies of the Grand Lodge of England; R. B. Dargavel, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada; Marcus A. Loeby, Past Grand Master of Mexico; Alex Solitander, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Finland; E. I. Papiniu, president of the Council of Rumania.

Boston Elevated Recording Noises

Warfare against noise has, according to the Boston Elevated Railroad, resulted in a new device whereby the deleterious effects of the sound-disturbing cars, buses and other means of locomotion may be studied and perhaps softened to the satisfaction of the most sensitive ear. It is described in the current issue of the Electric Railway Journal.

The noise recorder consists of a three-stage radio amplifier into which is fed electrical impulses generated in a magnetic type of microphone, which impulses are amplified, rectified and finally recorded on an automatic Esterline recording voltmeter.

About four years ago the Boston Elevated experimented with certain modifications of surface-car equipment in the hope of reducing operating noises. For the purpose of comparing the sound made by the experimental car and that made by a similar car with standard equipment, use was made of a special radio interference equipment, which was designed to obtain a graphic record. Results led to this new recording apparatus.

The present instrument has been used to compare the noises of different types of cars passing certain points; in analyzing the clicking at trolley "ears" of different design; the study of the benefits of shockproof trolley poles; to compare the noise of pneumatic tools with and without mufflers, and in the analysis of the advantages gained through the use of silencers on a battery of turnstiles.

AIR MAIL TRAFFIC GROWS

BALBOA, C. Z., May 4 (By U. P.)—Announcement was made yesterday that air mail traffic between the United States, Central America and the Canal Zone had increased 200 per cent in the last four months and that rates are to be substantially reduced soon.

PULITZER PRIZE NOVEL GOES TO SUSAN GLASPEL

Margaret Ayer Barnes Wins for Best Play, Frost's Poetry Again Leads

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 5—Pulitzer prize awards for 1931 in letters, journalism and scholarship were made to two women, 12 men and one newspaper in an announcement from Columbia University yesterday. The awards were made by the trustees of Columbia University on recommendation of the advisory board of the school of journalism.

Miss Susan Glaspel won the award for the best play of the year with her drama, "Alison's House," produced by Miss Eva LeGallienne at the Civic Repertory Theater.

"Years of Grace," by Mrs. Margaret Ayer Barnes, was pronounced the best American novel of the year; Bernadote E. Schmitt won the prize for the best book of the year dealing with history with his "Coming of the War"; the award for the best American biography went to Henry James, author of "Charles W. Eliot," and Robert Frost won the prize for the best volume of verse with his "Collected Poems of Robert Frost."

The literary awards are for $1000 each, with the exception of the prize for the best treatment of a historical topic, which is for $2000. The funds are provided by the will of Joseph Pulitzer.

Reporter Outdid Detectives

In the field of journalism, A. B. MacDonald of the Kansas City (Mo.) Star won $1000 for the best reporter's work of the year. Mr. MacDonald's work resulted in the solution of a homicide in Amarillo, Tex. H. R. Knicerbocker, foreign correspondent of the New York Evening Post and the Philadelphia Public Ledger, won $500 for "the best example of correspondence during the year" with his series of articles on the operation of the Five-Year Plan in Soviet Russia. Charles S. Ryckman of the Fremont (Neb.) Tribune won $500 for "the best editorial article written during the year" with an editorial entitled, "The Gentleman From Nebraska," on the politics of George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska.

Edmund Duffy, of the Sun, Baltimore, won $500 "for the best cartoon published in any American newspaper during the year," with a cartoon entitled, "An Old Struggle Still Going On," and the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution won a gold medal worth $500 for "the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by any American newspaper during the year," for an exposure of municipal corruption resulting in the conviction of 19 persons.

In contrast to the 1930 list of Pulitzer awards, in which New Yorkers were largely represented, this year's prizes go chiefly to persons in other parts of the country. The third group of prizes, some of which were announced last week, included five traveling scholarships of $1800 each, three for students in journalism, one in art and one in music.

Elliot Griffis, a native of Boston who has lived in New York for the last 10 years, won the award for a music student deemed "the most talented and deserving," and Samuel Klein of New York was chosen "as the most promising and deserving" art student.

Frost Proves His Poetry

The awards in journalism went to Frederick Daniel Sink of Zanesville, O.; David A. Davidson and Winston Phelps, both of New York.

With the award of the 1931 poetry prize to his volume of collected verse Robert Frost achieves the distinction of being the winner of two Pulitzer prizes. His "New Hampshire, a Poem with Notes and Grace Notes," won the Pulitzer prize in 1924. Mr. Frost makes his home near South Shaftsbury, Vt., and in 1922 the Vermont Women's Club chose him poet laureate of that State. In addition to his literary work he has taught at Amherst and at the University of Michigan.

Miss Glaspel, who began her career as a journalist with the old Des Moines News, is a native of Davenport, Ia. She wrote several notable novels before her first play, "Suppressed Desires," in 1915 in collaboration with her late husband, George Cram Cook. She has been identified with the Little Theater movement through the Provincetown Players and makes her home in a secluded old farmhouse at Truro, Cape Cod. She was graduated from Drake University and did post-graduate work at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Schmitt, who won the award for an historical work, was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford and received his Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees from Merton College. He is a professor of modern history at the University of Chicago and has lectured to summer students at Columbia University.

Mr. James, who received the award for a bigraphy, is a son of the late William James, and in 1930 edited an edition of his father's letters. He is a native of Boston, where he practices law and is an overseer of Harvard University, his alma mater.

BRITISH OFFICIAL AT BOSTON LEAVES

New England bid "bon voyage" to a picturesque character who has been closely associated with diplomatic and trade relations between this part of the United States and England for several years, when the Cunard Line steamer Laconia sailed from Boston yesterday afternoon. Comfortably quartered in one of the best staterooms on the ship on C deck, was Edward F. Gray, British Consul-General at Boston for many years.

Also sailing on the Laconia was Prof. Arthur Mayger Hind, who has been lecturing at Harvard University in connection with the Charles Eliot Norton Chair of Poetry. Laconia's sailing was the first of its summer schedule in the New York-Boston-Liverpool service.

New Sanctuaries Set Up in Maine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Eighty-fifth Legislature last winter was generous to wild animals and wild birds. It passed acts setting up 16 new game preserves and wild-life sanctuaries, repealed the time limit on several of those previously established and made them permanent, and gave the State Game Commissioner legal autority to exterminate predatory animals and birds within the preserves.

The largest new game preserve is situated in Franklin and Oxford Counties. It is called Rangeley Game Preserve and includes four unorganized townships, approximately 63,000 acres. In addition to this, the Rangeley Lake bird sanctuary was also established, making it unlawful to hunt and kill wild birds in Rangeley Lake.

WOMAN APPOINTED DEPUTY SHERIFF

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 5 (AP)—Miss Bertha Boles, socially prominent in Greenwich and reputed to be a crack pistol shot, will be an honorary deputy sheriff on the staff of Sheriff Thomas L. Reilly of Fairfield County, after he assumes office, June 1. Her appointment was announced today. She will be the first woman in Connecticut to wear a deputy sheriff's badge. The sheriff's honorary staff will be headed by Maj. J. J. (Gene) Tunney.

THREE MORE SCHOOLS ENTER BAND CONTEST

Three more schools have entered the band and orchestra contests and conclave of the New England Festival Association to be held at the Boston Garden, Saturday night, May 23, when it is expected that 200 schools will participate in the festivities and competition for awards for the best bands and orchestras in all New England in four different classes.

The latest entries are: Commercial High School Orchestra of Providence, R. I., of 40 pieces; Lexington High School Orchestra of Lexington, Mass., of 29 pieces, and the House of the Angel Guardian Band of Jamaica Plain, Mass., of 47 pieces.

CUBA RATIFIES POSTAL TREATY

HAVANA, May 5 (AP)—The Senate yesterday ratified the new postal treaty with the United States, providing for interchange of parcel post packages and certified correspondence on the United States postal scale. The scale had been in tentative use in Cuba for nearly two years, but never had been formally ratified.

Far-Reaching Effects Forecast In Radio Industry Decisions

At Least Six Major Engagements Have Been or Are Being Fought With Radio Corporation of America on Vital Issues in Situation

By MARTIN CODEL

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 5—Events have moved with such swiftness on the various legal battle fronts of the radio industry, the main sectors of which are focused in Washington, that federal officialdom scarcely had time to catch a breathing spell after one big development before another occurred.

Most of the battles are directed against Radio Corporation of America and its subsidiary and affiliated companies, for many years the targets of trust and monopoly charges. When the smoke of the various engagements clears away, though it may take many more years of litigation, the true merits of the oft-repeated "radio trust" charges will have been finally determined.

Up to the time of this writing, these, briefly, have been the developments in the "radio trust" cases and the various administrative and patent problems growing out of them:

1. Following the United States Supreme Court's refusal to review the famous "Clause 9" or tube clause case, in which the lower courts found the R. C. A. guilty of violating the Clayton Anti-Trust Act in attempting to require its patent licensees initially to equip all sets made under R. C. A. patent licenses with tubes of R. C. A. manufacture, the Federal Radio Commission referred to its legal staff the question whether R. C. A. must thereupon forfeit its international, maritime and broadcasting wavelengths under Section 13 of the Radio Act, which states:

Refuse Station Licenses

"The licensing authority is hereby directed to refuse a station license and the permit hereinafter required for the construction of a station to any person, firm, company or corporation, or any subsidiary thereof which has been finally adjudged guilty by a federal court of unlawfully monopolizing or attempting unlawfully to monopolize, after this act takes effect, radio communication, directly or indirectly, through the control of the manufacture or sale of radio apparatus, through exclusive traffic arrangements, or by any other means, or to have been using unfair methods of competition."

Does this statute mean the R. C. A. must surrender the more than 1400 wavelength licenses it has, 1241 of which are being held by the Radio Marine Corporation of America, 141 by R. C. A. Communications, Inc., 23 by National Broadcasting Company, and four by R. C. A.-Victor, all subsidiaries? Shall the sin of the trade arm of the company, born of the communications system which started the company toward its domination of radio, be visited upon the latter—the sin of the son upon the father?

It is probable that commission counsel will recommend taking away one of the lesser licenses of one of the companies, since the statute is directive and the commission appears to have no discretion in the matter, and that the whole issue thus be thrown into the courts, where the constitutionality of the statute will be determined. The commission's official attitude should be made known shortly.

2. Immediately upon the Supreme Court's decision, Station WTMJ of the Milwaukee Journal asked the Federal Radio Commission to turn over to it the wavelength of WENR, Chicago, owned by the Samuel Insull power interests, but recently brought under the management of the National Broadcasting Company, on the ground that N. B. C., as a 160 per cent R. C. A. subsidiary, must now be deprived of that channel, among the others. Commission disposal of this motion probably will await the decision it makes on the larger issue.

Delay Decision

It is, however, more than likely that the commission will delay decision on its chief examiner's recent recommendations for power increases to 50,000 watts for eight clear channel stations, inasmuch as several of the stations involved are operated by the N. B. C. The delay may take weeks, or it may extend into years—and it will most likely affect all of the stations involved. Commission decision on this score also is awaited with keen interest by the broadcasters.

3. The United States Supreme Court last week heard arguments, and presumably will soon render a decision, in the Langmuir tube patent case, in which the federal court in Delaware held the Langmuir patent invalid and in which the circuit court reversed that decision. The patent is held by General Electric Company, whose radio patents are part of the R. C. A. patent pool. Upon the determination whether the De Forest tube is an infringement of the Langmuir patent depends the control of that all-important phase of the radio industry, for the vacuum tube is the very heart of all radio transmission and reception, let alone the talking picture and other acoustical arts.

4. The federal court at Delaware dismissed the suit of the Government against the Dubilier Condenser Corporation for patent developments by Percival Lowell and F. W. Dunmore, while employed by the bureau of standards, covering the "socket plug in unit" which enables radio set owners to energize their radios directly from ordinary home alternating current supplies rather than from batteries.

The court held that the two young inventors, who have turned over half rights to the Bubilier corporation, were within their rights in claiming the patents to themselves, even though they were developed in a government laboratory. Their patents have been upheld by the Delaware court, as against the Radio Corporation of America, which disputed their validity, so that the path is now cleared for an adjudication in the Circuit Court of Appeals which had refused to consider the case until the government case was settled.

Stand to Collect

If they emerge victorious in the appeal suits on the validity of their patents, the Dubilier Company and the two inventors stand to collect many millions of dollars back royalties on practically every "socket power" radio set ever made in this country.

5. Some 17 triple damage suits have been filed against R. C. A. by companies alleging they were injured by the Clause 9 requirement of R. C. A. and these will now be pressed with renewed vigor in view of the Supreme Court's decision. Damages claimed amount to nearly $50,000,000. This week, Oswald Schuette, secretary of the Radio Protective Association, asked the Department of Justice to enjoin the further institution or prosecution of patent suits by the alleged "radio trust" in view of the tube clause decision. Many such suits are pending, with patent affiliates of the R. C. A. also parties to cases in which infringements of their patents are alleged.

6. Judge Warren Olney, appointed by the Department of Justice to prosecute the government's suit to dissolve the patent union of R. C. A., General Electric, Westinghouse, A. T. & T., General Motors and other companies, was busy at his desk in Washington preparing his case for presentation to the federal district court at Wilmington, Del., early next autumn. Though the validity of their patents is not disputed in this case, unless the previous patent adjudications are brought into evidence as part of the government's case, the existence of the patent pooling under which royalties are collected from more than 90 per cent of all radio manufacturers is being tested in the Department of Justice's civil prosecution.

AMERICAN MACHINE & METALS

American Machine & Metals, Inc., reports for the quarter ended March 31 preliminary net loss of $83,001 after depreciation and interest charges.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

CIVIC REPERTORY
14th Street and 6th Avenue
Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Last Week
Tomorrow Eve., "THE CRADLE SONG" Thursday Mat., "THE CHERRY ORCHARD" Thurs. Eve. and Sat. Eve., "CAMILLE"

500th Anniversary Celebration. Pulitzer Prize
The Green Pastures
MANSFIELD, W. 47th St. Eves. 8:30, Mats. 2:30. Wed. Mat. $1-$2.50. Sat. $1-$3. Eves. $1-$3.85. Seats at Box Office Now, 8 Weeks Ahead

KATHARINE CORNELL
in
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET
by RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
Empire Thea., B'way-40 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Eve. 8:40

A CHARLES HOPKINS PRODUCTION
EDITH BARRETT in Benn W. Levy's play
MRS. MOONLIGHT
with Sir Guy Standing and Haidee Wright
"Something of the great theater"—C. S. Monitor
LITTLE Thea., W. 44th St. Lac. 4-6020
Eves. 8:50. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:40

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
Getting Married
By BERNARD SHAW
GUILD THEATRE, 52d, West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

Prof. Richard Burton of Columbia University says: "CHANNING POLLOCK'S 'THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL' is a good show, good theater, good sound thinking about life."
APOLLO, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:40. $1 to $3 (inc. Sat.) Matinees at 2:25, Wed. $1 to $2. Sat. $1 to $2.50. Phone for reservations Wis. 7-2400

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Admission 50c Refreshments

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

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Says Alice Bradley

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6 8 oz. Cans 45c

SEALPAKT BEANS
Oven Baked—Real Old Fashioned New England Style
2 Large Cans 33c

Finast—made from selected peanuts
Peanut Butter Lb Pail or Jar 19c 2 Lbs Bulk 25c

Grown and packed in Maine
Golden Bantam Corn FINAST BRAND 2 Cans 25c

Start the day right with Shredded Wheat
Shredded Wheat 3 Pkgs 29c

A very low price all this week
Pillsbury Bran Pkg 15c

A delicious sea food
Kippered Snacks King Oscar 4 Cans 19c

A fresh baked National Biscuit favorite
N.B.C. Snowballs Lb 19c

Makes clothes whiter
Oxol Lge Bot 17c

Delicious sweet chocolate with selected peanuts
Touraine Chocolate Nut Bar Lb 23c

Ideal for strawberry short cakes
Sponge Cake Pkg 10c

LOAF CHEESE
All this week you can buy this high quality loaf cheese at a great saving. Make the children's luncheon sandwiches with it or serve it as an extra delicacy with pie.
Pimento 27c Lb. White or Colored 25c Lb.

CAMAY SOAP
Great 13 Cent Saving
Buy three cakes of Camay and receive one package of Ivory Snow Free
3 Cakes 19c

SWEDISH STYLE RYE BREAD
Slightly sweet, most delicious
Loaf 7c

GERBER'S VEGETABLES
All strained—recommended especially for children
2 Cans 25c

BROOKSIDE MILK
24 hours fresher 4% Butter Fat
10c Per Quart
PRICE FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

WHERE NEW ENGLAND BUYS ITS FOODS

SUMMERALL SEES FEW OFFENSIVE WARS IN FUTURE

Human Relations Group Told Army Is Solely for Defense

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., May 5—The United States has never engaged in offensive warfare and its fighting forces are maintained solely for defense, Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, told the Quadrennial Conference of Human Relations, in session here. He added the prediction that with the spread of true democracy offensive wars will become fewer.

"We have always been a peaceful nation," he said. "Our only purpose in having an army and navy is to be able to defend ourselves in case of conflict with nations of different moral values, and by moral values I mean different standards of justice."

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President in 1928, described the present epoch as "dying," and declared that a new economic philosophy must be developed, if the nation is to avert a "drift of disaster." He continued, "The social philosophy of America can be summed up under two principles, one, capitalism, and the other nationalism. Both are inadequate as a supreme philosophy.

"The private ownership of property for power, and its management for private profit, is the inevitable source of unemployment, bitter inequalities of wealth and poverty, and social conflict. Nationalism, whatever its beauties, is not big enough in an interdependent world to serve as our supreme loyalty."

Christian civilization, in its economic and industrial relations, is not yet founded upon religion, James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, told the Institute. Coöperation of religion and education is essential, he said.

Shailer Matthews, dean of the School of Divinity of the University of Chicago, touching upon the changing order of civilization, declared that religions must adapt themselves to the new order if they are to continue as one of the governing factors of the universe.

Stating that the conditions under which the races of the world are being developed are reversed, Dr. William L. Poteat, president-emeritus of the Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C., said that, with this reversal, comes one of the greatest problems of civilization. The race problem is but one phase of it. It arises wherever two distinct races face each other.

"I am happy to believe that the race relations of our own country are exceptionally favorable," he said. "To the maintenance and extension of these friendly relations the intelligence and conscience of our citizenship are committed. We shall get nowhere without understanding and religion."

Dr. C. B. Hoover of Duke University, discussing the Soviet situation, said that country is not developing toward capitalism. "Unless some crisis arises, the Soviets will be able within a decade to offer a higher standard of living than the poorer paid half of our own laboring class, and when that time comes we shall have to watch out," he said.

Theaters

"The Admirable Crichton"

Colonial Theater—Walter Hampden and Fay Bainter, in "The Admirable Crichton," by J. M. Barrie. Direction George C. Tyler, in association with Erianger Productions, Inc., by arrangement with Charles Frohman, Inc. Staged by William Postance, settings by Gates & Morange. Week beginning May 4, 1931. The cast:

The Earl of Loam	Sydney Greenstreet
Hon. Ernest Woolley	Ernest Glendinning
Rev. John Treherne	J. C. Dunn
Lord Brocklehurst	Gerald Hamer
A naval officer	Clay Cody
Mr. Crichton	Walter Hampden
Tompsett	William Dale
Lady Mary Lasenby	Fay Bainter
Lady Catherine Lasenby	Oriel Ross
Lady Agatha Lasenby	Phyllis Connard
Countess of Brocklehurst	Effie Shannon
Fisher	Vivian MacGill
Tweeny	Estelle Winwood

Barrie's satirical comedy of class in the crucible has survived a generation and emerged looking remarkably fresh, thank you. It is true, in Barrie as well as in Shaw, that what seemed daring in 1902 appears a little naïve today. Nevertheless, "The Admirable Crichton" is amusing in 1931, at least when it is as well acted in its principal parts as it was last night.

We are sorry for those persons who plant their substantial feet upon solid earth and brush aside Barrie as a sentimentalist; sorry for them because, you see, they don't know their Barrie. If they did, they would see in him not only tenderness and fantasy, but a penetrating wit and a realistic irony. These tough-minded persons are perhaps allied to a neutral observer who sat near us last night, and becoming aware of Lord Brocklehurst in the last act, said, "Let's see, was he on the island?"

As we have intimated, the production last night had much to commend it, particularly in the work of its two distinguished leading players. Crichton is no rôle for casual handling. Mr. Hampden had paid it the compliment of study. He therefore was able to offer a thoroughly conceived interpretation, which was helped to realization by subtleties of technique possible to an actor of his experience and intellectual grasp. Miss Bainter was entirely and delightfully captivating. Her silent acting in the scene in the hut was splendidly expressive.

Mr. Greenstreet succeeded in being pompously benign without becoming farcical. Mr. Glendinning proved his artistic intelligence by realizing that Ernest, though a "silly ass," is no fool. This actor's touch was sure. Miss Winnwood provided an interesting portrayal of Tweeny, though she has been more happily cast in other parts.

A little speeding up of the action might help to prevent our noticing that the ravages of time have not left this play wholly unmarked. There were times in the first act, and even in the third, when we wanted to call out, "Yes, yes, go on." It is fair to the playwright to point out that this was not altogether his fault. A kindly director had undertaken to point up some of Barrie's lines, just to make sure that nobody missed anything. You can imagine, for example, how helpful it was to follow up Lady Mary's, "Oh, I though some one was here," with this line for Ernest: "So you think I'm nobody!" Hollywood could make it no clearer. L. A. S.

Stage and Music Notes

"The Truth Game," Ivor Novello's amusing comedy, is in its second and final week at the Wilbur. Viola Tree and Billie Burke materially assist the author by their acting.

Miss Tree, assisted by Miss Ethel Borden, will present character sketches and impersonations at a special matinée at the Wilbur Friday.

Next week's openings include the Third Little Show at the Wilbur, Monday; George M. Cohan's new play, "Friendship," at the Tremont, Tuesday, and a single performance of "Elektra" at Jordan Hall, Wednesday night, with Blanche Yurka in the leading rôle and Martha Graham as leader of a dancing chorus of Theban maidens.

"The Living Corpse," a motion-picture version of Tolstoy's "Redemption," is the current offering at the Fine Arts.

The Shakespeare Festival Company from Stratford-on-Avon will open its third American tour in Boston, on Oct. 5.

The Radcliffe College Orchestra, Catherine Smith Bailey, conductor, will give its first concert this evening at Agassiz House.

The Symphony Hall Pop concerts will begin their forty-sixth season tomorrow evening. Arthur Fiedler will again be the conductor. The first Sunday evening program, next Sunday, will include Constant Lambert's "The Rio Grande."

The second free concert at the Museum of Fine Arts will be given on the evening of May 12 by the Harvard Glee Club, Dr. A. T. Davison, conductor.

Nicolas Slonimsky, conductor of the Boston Chamber Music Orchestra, will give two concerts of American music in Paris, June 6 and 11.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and slightly warmer; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers in late afternoon or night; moderate variable winds becoming southerly.

Maine: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers Wednesday night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers Wednesday afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: General to moderate shifting winds and fair weather tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, with probably showers Wednesday afternoon in south portion.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. May 5	Max. May 4		Max. May 5	May 4
Albany	52	70	Memphis	62	74
Atlantic City	48	54	Miami	76	84
Boston	61	71	Montreal	54	62
Buffalo	58	66	Nantucket	52	56
Calgary	30	..	New Orleans	66	80
Charleston	60	70	New York	56	62
Chicago	56	62	Philadelphia	52	70
Denver	44	56	Pittsburgh	58	74
Des Moines	60	76	Portland, Me.	54	54
Eastport	50	54	Portland, Ore.	52	52
Galveston	76	78	San Francisco	52	60
Hatteras	64	64	St. Louis	54	74
Helena	40	52	St. Paul	50	76
Jacksonville	72	76	Seattle	52	68
Kansas City	56	76	Tampa	72	86
Los Angeles	62	74	Washington	50	70

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 2:42 p. m., Wednesday 2:52 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:17 p. m.

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An Entire Menagerie of 1797

THE
Elephant,

ACCORDING to the account of the celebrated BUFFON, is the most respectable Animal in the world. In size he surpasses all other terrestrial creatures; and by his intelligence, makes as near an approach to man, as matter can approach spirit. A sufficient proof that there is not too much said of the knowledge of this animal is, that the Proprietor having been absent for ten weeks, the moment he arrived at the door of his apartment, and spoke to the keeper, the animal's knowledge was beyond any doubt confirmed by the grim countenance he put on, and the joyful noise he made, with which he carefully blew, to the astonishment of all those who saw him. This most curious and surprising animal is just arrived in this town, from Philadelphia, where he will stay but a few days.——He is only four years old, and weighs about 3000 weight, but will not have come to his full growth till he shall be between 30 and 40 years old. He measures from the end of his trunk to the tip of his tail 15 feet 8 inches, round the body 10 feet 6 inches, round his head 7 feet 2 inches, round his leg above the knee 3 feet 3 inches, round his ankle 2 feet 2 inches. He eats 130 weight a day, and drinks [illegible] some days [illegible] of water. He is so tame that he travels loose, and has never attempted to hurt any one. He appeared on the Stage, at the New Theatre in Philadelphia, to the great satisfaction of a respectable audience.

A respectable and convenient place is fitted up at the Market House, for the reception of those ladies and gentlemen who may be pleased to view the greatest natural curiosity ever presented to the curious, which is to be seen from sunrise till sundown, every Day in the Week.

☞ The Elephant having destroyed many papers of consequence, it is recommended to visitors not to come near him with such papers.

Admittance ONE QUARTER OF A DOLLAR.—Children, ONE EIGHTH OF A DOLLAR.

Salem, August 29, 1797.

Courtesy of the Essex Institute

Poster Announcing Appearance of Elephant at Salem.

One Elephant Once Was 'Whole Show'

Although Ringling Brothers' circus, now holding forth at the Boston Garden, boasts of possessing more than half of all the elephants in America, probably this great herd is not the attraction that the first elephant ever seen in Massachusetts proved to be, a description of which covers an antiquated broadside on display at the Essex Institute in Salem.

This elephant was brought from Bengal in the ship America, commanded by Capt. Jacob Crowninshield, famous Salem shipmaster. Captain Crowninshield landed the animal at New York in April, 1797. He sold him there for $10,000.

The elephant, a mere "colt," weighing only 3000 pounds, made the rounds of various music halls in New York, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities, eventually arriving at the flourishing city of Salem which was then doing a prosperous business with the East India Marine Company. A broadside was framed properly to announce the arrival of this one-elephant circus.

Fishes Survey To Be Extended

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 5—The joint investigation of the fishes of the inshore waters in the Delaware Bay region, carried on by coöperation between the United States Bureau of Fisheries and the Bingham Oceanographic Foundation of Yale University, under the direction of Prof. Albert E. Parr of Yale, has been expanded to include the entire coastal region between Delaware and Cape Cod, it was announced here today.

For the Delaware Bay region it is intended to keep one boat in almost continuous operation out of Wildwood, N. J., covering the Delaware Bay and most of the State of New Jersey. For the region around the entrance to New York harbor, the New York Aquarium, through its director, Dr. Townsend, has offered the use of the Aquarium's boat, the Seahorse, for collecting purposes, in connection with the collecting carried on to maintain the Aquarium's own exhibits.

The field work at the northern end, as previously, will be undertaken by the boats and staff of the Bureau of Fisheries Station at Woods Hole, Mass.

Leviathan Sails After Overhauling

Thoroughly overhauled below the water line, the United States Lines steamer Leviathan, queen of the American Merchant Marine, was floated out of drydock at South Boston today, and headed down stream on the way to New York. Nearly 300 men were employed on the scraping, cleaning and painting of the big steel hull, the building of six new tourist third-class rooms on C deck aft, the fitting of two new bronze propellers each of which weighs more than 32,000 pounds and other work.

Thousands of visitors inspected the liner during the two days' stay. The new tourist rooms appealed particularly to those who were familiar with ship accommodations. Each of the new rooms has two beds, a telephone, electric fan, running water and electric lights. Addition of these new rooms makes about 20 of this type on C deck.

Commander A. B. Randall, commodore of the United States Lines fleet and skipper of the Leviathan, entertained Governor Ely and four of his staff at a private inspection of the steamer late yesterday afternoon.

Lower Telephone Rates Advocated

Charging that the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company had been "extravagant in its pay roll," Wycliffe C. Marshall, counsel for the Boston Labor Union, continued his fight for lower telephone rates yesterday, at a hearing held by the State Public Utilities Commission.

The increase in rates granted by the department in 1925 has gone largely into salary advances awarded to "officials at the top of the ladder," Mr. Marshall declared. In reply, George R. Grant, counsel for the company, told the department that salary increases had been voted by the board of directors because in their judgment they were merited.

Home buyers who pay premiums on loans from coöperative banks for four years or more will have the principals of the loans reduced by the amounts paid in under provisions of a bill which the House passed, to be engrossed yesterday. In this way the borrower would have less to pay in each month.

Without debate the House passed the bill increasing the salaries of the Governor from $10,000 to $20,000; Lieutenant-Governor from $4000 to $5000; members of the Executive Council from $1000 to $1500.

APARTMENT HOUSE FOR JAVA PLANNED

Deviating from the usual type of architecture as followed in Java for ages, a new business and apartment building is being erected in Batavia, to cost about $160,000, financed by a wealthy Arab residing in Singapore, says Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Native architecture in Java, made up of age-old Oriental forms, interspersed with influences from other regions of the world, is distinctly different from modern business structures, it is pointed out. The new building is reminiscent of German post-war architecture and is to include space for 17 shops and 45 apartments.

STRIKE IN SILK MILLS

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 4 (AP)—About 3000 employees of 15 silk mills here left their work today in protest against recent wage reductions, leaders of the movement said. Fourteen of the mills were closed.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, Boston Garden, 8.

Boys' work conference; Dr. Frederick W. Maroney and Dr. Charles S. Bernheimer, chief speakers; Hotel Westminster, evening.

Old Powder House Club: Annual meeting and "Mothers' Night"; book review by Miss Carolyn Crockett, entertainment by Harry Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation group; clubhouse, 8.

Pythian Sisters: Meetings, dinner and dance, salle moderne, Hotel Statler.

Harvard University: Joint meeting, Boston Geological Society and Harvard Geological conference; address, "Convection in the Earth's Body," by Prof. R. A. Daly, Mineralogical Lecture Room, University Museum, 8.

Meeting, Harvard Philosophical Club; first in lecture series on "Theory of Classes and Its Philosophical Consequences"; "Theory of Classes," by Dr. Paul Weiss, Emerson C. 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): New members' dinner, Bates Hall, 6:30. Boys' Band practice, Boys' Hall, 6:30.

Italian Legion Auxiliary: Charity ball, ballroom and foyer, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8 to 1.

Jordan Hall: Play, "Aren't We All?" presented by Boston Section, Council of Jewish Juniors, 8:15.

Massachusetts Civic League: Anniversary celebration of enactment of first juvenile law in Massachusetts; dinner, Dr. George W. Kirchwey, criminologist, speaker; demonstration of treatment of juvenile delinquent; Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street.

"Iolanthe," by Gilbert and Sullivan, presented by Elizabeth Peabody House, 357 Charles Street, 8:15.

Benefit vaudeville show, Odd Fellows Hall, North Cambridge, 8.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital by preparatory course students, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Bridge party, auspices Silver Bay Club, social room, 7.

Home Club, East Boston: Illustrated lecture, "The Hill Towns of Italy," and piano selections by Paul V. Donovan; clubhouse, evening.

Play, "White Kyanitha," presented by Friends of the Drama, Arlington, Robbins Memorial Town Hall, 8.

Boston Teachers' Club: Dinner, Chamber of Commerce Building, 6:30.

Jamaica Plain High School Home and School Association: Dance, Longwood Towers, 8.

Rebekah Assembly, Independent Order of Odd Fellows: Dinner, Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

Class of '96, Roxbury High School: Dinner, Hotel Bradford, 6.

Music

Agassiz House of Radcliffe College—The Student Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

Wilbur—"The Truth Game," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"The Living Corpse" (film). Continuous from 1 p. m.
Colonial—"The Admirable Crichton, 8:15.
Majestic—"Dirigible" (film), 3:30 and 8:30 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, Boston Garden 2.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Nineteenth Century French Landscape Painting, Miss Hays, 11.

Fogg Art Museum: Third in illustrated lecture series on "Egyptian Art," by Prof. Jean Capart, University of Liege; Cambridge, 4:30.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, Gen. Edward J. Higgins, London, England, Commander of Salvation Army, speaker on "Salvation Army Internationalism"; Salle Moderne, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Annual luncheon, club chorus, clubhouse, 48 Beacon Street, 1.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital by college course pupils, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 11:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Beach Bazaar, auspices Younger Girls Departments, social room, 11 to 4, luncheon, 12.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Afternoon dance, Sheraton Room, 4:30 to 7.

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon, address, "Quelques Reflexions sur Les Relations Franco-Allemandes," by Prof. Edmond Vermeil, clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 12:30.

Harvard University: Astronomical Colloquium: I "Spectral Lines," by Dr. E. Opik; II "The Origin of Lunar Craters," by P. M. Milliman, College Observatory, Building A, 4:30.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Pythian Sisters, Georgian Room. Meeting, Knights of Pythias, Georgian Room. Luncheon, Lions Club, parlor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: work by the Saturday drawing classes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; chiaroscuro prints.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings and drypoints by Cameron Briscoe and Russell Flint. Through May 9.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Aquatints by Prescott Jones, drypoints by Harry A. Vincent, woodcuts by Hobson Pittman, water color sketches by Grace Kenyon, photographs by Edward Weston.

Jordan Marsh "Opportunity Gallery"—Oils, water colors and etchings by Boston artists.

Lawson & Hubbard Gallery, 385 Boylston Street—General exhibit.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

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NEW YORK

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekdays at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

Motion Pictures

"Dirigible"

MAJESTIC THEATER — Columbia Pictures presents "Dirigible," a Frank Capra production. The cast:

Bradon	Jack Holt
Frisky Pierce	Ralph Graves
Helen	Fay Wray
Rondelle	Hobart Bosworth
Scot McGuire	Roscoe Karns
Hansen	Harold Goodwin
Clarence	Clarence Muse
Admiral Martin	Emmet Corrigan
Commander of U. S. S. Lexington	Al Roscoe
Lieut. Rowland	Selmer Jackson

There was a band playing jazz music in the vestibule of the Majestic Theater last night. Flags draped the boxes in the auditorium. Quite a sprinkling of dinner coats and evening frocks gave a touch of almost metropolitan distinction to the occasion. Even if not all the appurtenances of a Hollywood opening were present at the New England screen première of "Dirigible" was attended with an air of festivity, not to say pomp.

"Frisky" Pierce, crack navy flier, has two loves, his young bride-wife Helen, and his occupation. Because of this divided interest, he nearly loses the first. A weakness for unnecessarily reckless stunts almost costs him the loss of the second. On his return from a record transcontinental flight which has once again made him a front-page hero, Helen reminds him that while a nation cheers him, she alone loves him; and she pleads with him to stay home. This is a poser for Frisky after his protestations that he would do anything she wished, he having already promised his bosom friend, Jack Brandon commander of the navy dirigible Pensacola, to pilot the lighter-than-air ship to the south pole.

Unable to move her husband, Helen exacts a promise from the chivalrous Bradon that he will persuade Frisky not to go, without letting the latter know that his wife instigated the move. Bradon keeps his promise and reluctantly informs Frisky that he has changed his mind and is taking another pilot, allowing the astonished and resentful Frisky to infer that he wants to keep all the glory to himself. The dirigible, three days out from New York, encounters a hurricane in the Caribbean and is wrecked, to the unconcealed joy of Frisky. It seems that now he is to have his chance. Louis Rondelle, a noted polar explorer, proposes another means to reach the South Pole. His plans include Frisky and his airplane, the latter hooked by a special device to the bottom of Rondelle's dirigible. The expedition reaches the South Pole. Rondelle, to whom this means the consummation of a life's ambition, is about to throw a flag and staff from the airplane to mark the spot and record the event. The reckless Frisky insists on landing to plant the flagstaff, wrecks the machine and disables Rondelle and another companion. After almost inconceivable efforts, Frisky and one other, Hansen, are rescued by Bradon, who has induced the Government to equip the Los Angeles and permit him to search for the stranded men. Frisky returns to Helen.

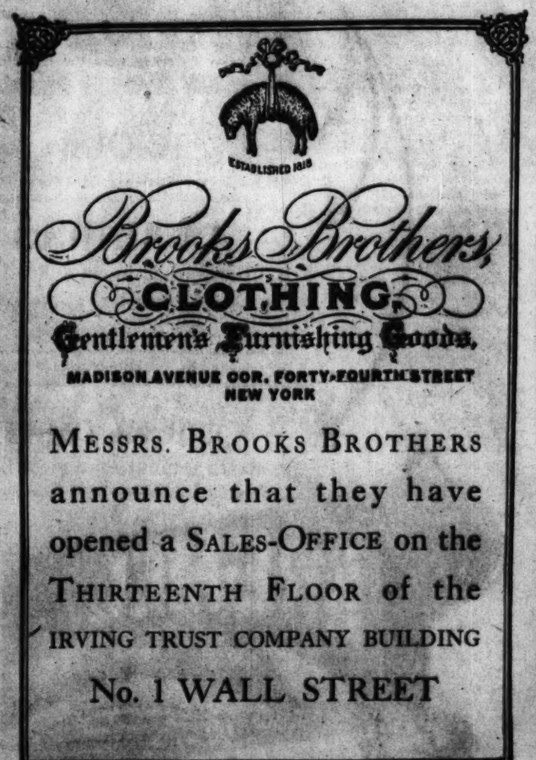
If we had never seen the picturization of Commander Byrd's expedition; if we had never been moved by the calm fortitude of Captain Scott and his brave associates, the manufactured studio thrills of this fiction flight to the South Pole would doubtless stir us more deeply. As it is, the producers have succeeded in filming a story that contains many exciting episodes and interesting moments, notably the dirigible's battle with the storm, in which a remarkable sense of drama, or melodrama, is reached as the Commander Bradon and his crew wage a plucky but losing struggle with the elements.

Jack Holt, as Commander Bradon, and Ralph Graves in the rôle of Frisky Pierce, give convincing interpretations of the conventionally resourceful and courageous aviator. Fay Wray is pleasing to look at, and acceptable as the young and devoted wife of Frisky, even if rather too easily inclined to tears.

ROCKEFELLER ROAD ISSUE AGAIN RAISED

SEAL HARBOR, Me., May 4 (AP)—John D. Rockefeller Jr., whose offer to construct a $4,000,000 highway through Acadia National Park on Mt. Desert Island was withdrawn because of opposition of a group of summer residents, came here yesterday as the guest of Irwin Clement, the Rockefeller summer estate not yet being open. It was understood that Mr. Rockefeller would confer with various persons regarding the proposed road.

After the offer was withdrawn a committee of Bar Harbor citizens visited Washington and urged Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, to prevail upon Mr. Rockefeller to reconsider the proposition. The Legislature passed a resolution calling for similar action by Mr. Hyde.



MESSRS. BROOKS BROTHERS announce that they have opened a SALES-OFFICE on the THIRTEENTH FLOOR of the IRVING TRUST COMPANY BUILDING No. 1 WALL STREET

Tourists Taught Details of Travel

That prospective tourists may obtain a knowledge of the details of travel and a preview of what they will see on a trip through Europe are the primary purposes of a series of six illustrated lectures, given each Monday night at the Massachusetts School of Art, according to Charles E. Ware, the instructor.

Following the plan of an imaginary trip, the series, sponsored by the Massachusetts Department of Education, through its University Extension program, explains the mechanics of travel from the conception of a tour to its completion.

The various steps of obtaining vises, passports, letters of credit, and touring services are considered. Motion pictures of ship life and places of historic and artistic interest add to the interest of the series.

The second lecture, given last night, was entitled "Holland and Germany." It was illustrated by slides and motion pictures illustrating medieval and modern contrasts in architecture, colorful festivals, Gothic cathedrals, and the picturesque, castle-guarded palisades of the historic Rhine River.

MAINE TO DISPLAY TREES OF THE STATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—Development of the State Park, situated immediately in front of the State House, as an arboretum for the display of every variety of tree which is native to Maine, is announced by the State Park Commission.

A 10-year program has been planned by the commission. At the present time the park is very largely lawns with rows of elms along the avenues and a few clumps of shrubbery.

This year's planting calls for approximately 150 trees including horse chestnuts, basswood, beech, red pine, Scotch pine, larch, spruce and oaks of the red, yellow, scarlet, chestnut and white varieties.

The commission is urging nature clubs to erect bird houses in the trees already grown to maturity, so that the park may also become a bird sanctuary.

ADVERTISING MEN DISCUSS THEIR WORK

Sample pairs of advertisements, one a success and the other a failure, were distributed for study and discussion at the luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston today in the Hotel Statler.

Carroll Rheinstrom, advertising author and writer from New York, headed the discussions and talked briefly on each pair of advertisements, asking for comments from the floor as to the reasons for their success or failure. Mr. Rheinstrom announced the actual results in figures at the close of the meeting.

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Chinese Directory Lists 4500 in Boston

The latest edition of the Chinese business directory of New England, which has just been issued, lists 8000 Chinese, of which approximately 4500 live in Greater Boston. The directory was assembled by Wong C. Poy, a leading Boston Chinese merchant, who sent complimentary copies to Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mayor James M. Curley.

According to the directory there are 80 Chinese students at Harvard University and 35 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Names of all the New England Chinese college students are listed.

The directory tells that the first Chinese to arrive in Boston came in 1868, while the first Chinese in the United States arrived during the California gold rush in 1849. Two hundred Chinese families now live in the Boston Chinatown, the directory points out.

MAINE ARBOR DAY, MAY 8, PROCLAIMED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—Gov. William T. Gardiner has proclaimed Friday, May 8, as Arbor Day. Schools and civic organizations in several towns are devoting the early part of the week to clean-up campaigns for the general sprucing up of estates and the disposal of rubbish.

On Friday afternoon practically every school will have special exercises for the planting of trees, shrubs, or plants on the school grounds. Some of the luncheon clubs will sponsor tree planting by older boys and will assist them in their enterprises.

Governor Gardiner called attention to the beauty and usefulness of trees in these words: "Trees with their shade and shelter are the most lovely ornaments of our towns and countryside, and our forests have been a dominant factor in the economic history of our State."

FLYING REPORTERS TO COVER MANEUVERS

Aerial maneuvers to be staged by the United States Army Air Corps in eastern United States between May 15 and May 30, including exercises in Boston and New England with 672 planes, are to be "covered" by flying "war" correspondents, it is announced today.

More than 30 correspondents have thus far been assigned to the exercises as well as a corps of brodcasting engineers and announcers for the National and the Columbia radio networks. Specially invited guests, including senators, representatives and persons of note in the field of aviation are also to be on the trip.

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SOVIET PLAN SHOWS BOTH LOSS AND GAIN

1000-mile Turksib railroad, the Stalingrad tractor factory and the Rostov agricultural machinery plant.

Among the enterprises which are supposed to come into full operation during 1931 are the Nizhni Novgorod motor works, with its capacity of 140,000 automobiles and trucks a year, the Kharkov tractor factory, capable of turning out 50,000 tractors annually, the Saratov combine plant, with an annual capacity of 20,000 combines, the Berezinkovsky chemical works, which is supposed to produce 300,000 tons of highly concentrated fertilizers every year and an Ural copper plant, which is designed to turn out 10,000 or 12,000 tons of copper a year.

Huge enterprises, among others, which will be partially launched are the Magnitogorsk and Kuznetzk steel plants, the former of which is expected ultimately to produce 4,000,000 and the latter 1,100,000 tons of pig-iron annually; the Novosibirsk combine factory and the large Ural machine-building works, designed to yield ultimately 150,000 tons of output every year.

Even more striking changes have been brought about in agriculture. The percentage of peasant households included in the new large collective farms increased from less than two at the end of 1928 to 26 at the end of 1930, with a further rising tendency in January, 1931.

It is claimed that an additional 25,000,000 acres were placed under cultivation during those years as a result of the extended acreage of these collective farms and of the scores of huge state farms of the Grain Trust, the average planted area of which is about 200,000 acres.

Unemployment Vanishes

If one adds that unemployment, except for those classes against which there is political discrimination, has disappeared, that the seven-hour working day is being more and more generally introduced and that universal compulsory education was decreed for the first time in 1930-31, one has perhaps listed the main favorable items in the balance sheet of the Five-Year Plan.

On the other side one must set first of all the sharp deterioration of food supply which began in 1928 and continued at an accelerated pace during 1929 and 1930.

The visible expression of this deterioration is to be found in the fact that food products which were sold freely up to 1928 are now, with few important exceptions, sold on a rationed basis in state and coöperative shops, while prices on the small and declining private market are almost impossibly high.

The shortage is most keenly felt in meat, of which the ordinary citizen receives 100 grams, approximately 3½ ounces, a day, usually of coarse and poor quality—with 10 or 12 meatless days a month—in butter and eggs, which are sold in infinitesimal quantities, if at all, in coöperative shops, and in milk which has vanished from coöperative shops, and commands a price of a ruble and a half, about 75 cents, a quart on the private market.

Everyday existence has also become harder and more strained in many ways; the difficulty of obtaining wood, even at abnormally high cost, in the present bitterly cold winter, the terrific jamming of the street cars, the almost equally overcrowded condition of the railroad trains, the absence or extreme scarcity of simple articles of everyday use: toothbrushes, for instance, and bolts and absorbent cotton and brooms, to pick out a few things at random.

Peasants Destroy Cattle

The food shortage is chiefly attributable to the fact that, while the policy of collectivization was successful in pushing up the output of grain, this was counterbalanced by a wholesale destruction of sheep, pigs and cattle by peasants who, as kulaks, were threatened with the confiscation of these animals, or who did not wish to surrender their livestock to the collective farms.

The exportation of some food products, transport difficulties and careless handling of perishable products in coöperative stores were contributory causes of the shortage.

The lack of manufactured goods seems harder to understand, in view of the dizzily mounting figures of annual output. However, several discounting factors must be taken into consideration in this connection.

The lion's share of the increased output of the Soviet industries goes to industries which do not directly add to the volume of goods of everyday consumption: metal and machine building, coal and electro-technical, for instance. Even in these industries the rate of increase is not always fast enough to keep up with the requirements of the country.

Today Russia experiences a coal shortage, a metal shortage and shortage of electrical power, despite the fact that production in all these fields has substantially increased from year to year. But the needs of the expanding industries for fuel, metal and power have grown still faster.

Then nominal purchasing power in Russia increases from year to year probably at a faster pace than the output of everyday goods. Money wages in industry have been growing at the rate of about 6 per cent a year; the number of people employed in factories and offices steadily increases (it is estimated that about 2,000,000 new wage earners will be engaged during 1931); and the poorer peasants have higher money incomes as a result of their participation in collective farms.

Products Lack Quality

Other factors in the goods shortage are the virtual exclusion of all imports, with the exception of machinery, equipment and raw material, and the inferior quality of goods, which makes them wear out unduly fast.

Quality is the Achilles heel of the Soviet industrial system and until there is decisive improvement here the quantitative gains registered under the Five-Year Plan are not as impressive as they would be in a country where the problem of quality does not arise.

Summing up the results of the Five-Year Plan to date it may be said that, as regards socialization and as regards most of the quantitative goals set by the original plan (although not as regards the higher figures which were later set for 1929-30), success has been achieved at an even more rapid rate than was at first contemplated.

On the other hand, in the matter of living standards there has been deterioration rather than the improvement which was called for under the plan. And the quantitative successes are to some extent vitiated by an unduly high proportion of soft steel, cindery coal, breakable machinery, and rubber and textile goods that tend to leak and tear.

In short, while the driving energy unloosed under the plan is changing the face of the country and is achieving results that would have seemed impossible a few years ago, the Soviet sweep toward industrialization is not such an unmixed triumphal march as foreigners might imagine from merely reading the columns of statistical successes and leaving out of consideration the very important qualitative aspects of the situation.

Compact Between Oil States Urged to Stabilize Industry

Former Head of Petroleum Division of Fuel Administration Takes Issue With Borah on Solution of Overproduction Problem and Price Regulation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—Industrial self-regulation, along the lines worked out by the oil division of the United States Fuel Administration during the World War, can bring stability to the petroleum industry of America, according to Mark L. Requa.

Mr. Requa was general director of that governmental branch during the war, and as a mining engineer, specialist in petroleum matters and close friend of President Hoover, has made an intensive study of present upset conditions in the oil industry.

In amplifying views, which he recently telegraphed to Senator Borah, Mr. Requa said:

"Anyone who has followed the history of the petroleum industry over the last decade cannot be much surprised at the chaotic conditions now existing. Alluring advertisements, misstatements, the greed of investment banking houses, the attraction of large speculative profits to the lucky few have combined to precipitate an orgy of well drilling that has been without justification. If to this we add anti-trust laws that prevent coöperation, and that render illegal absolutely necessary activities, we have all the elements necessary to produce a flood of oil.

Price Structure

"Efforts to maintain a rational price structure in the face of this deluge have proved futile. One might be tempted to say, in the light of the experience of rubber, coffee, copper and other attempts at price control, that the only answer to the oil problem is the law of supply and demand. This law of supply and demand, however, will not rehabilitate exhausted oil fields nor supply new reserves of natural gas, which is the motivating force in bringing oil to the surface. It behooves us, therefore, to make the best use of what we have, for we are dealing with an irreplaceable resource. Control oil by keeping it in the ground until needed, and the price structure will take care of itself.

"Oil is migratory in character, and if one man pumps his well, his neighbor must do likewise or lose part of the reserve underlying his property. The need for unit development of oil pools, first bitterly assailed, is now backed by the overwhelming majority of the industry. But there is something more than unit development that is necessary. There must be proper proration among the various fields, and oil must be produced only to meet the real demands of the market.

"Oil producers in a single state might combine to reduce production without coming under federal jurisdiction, but if the oil producers in several states attempted this sort of combination, the Sherman Law probably would be immediately invoked. That the Sherman Law must in some way be made elastic is too obvious to permit of intelligent or honest discussion. It should not be repealed. In place of repeal a tribunal might well be set up, before which industry could go and secure a permit to carry on actions obviously in the public welfare. Economic pressure has been forcing both the Government and the petroleum industry toward some such readjustment.

"Senator Borah has recently suggested that no agreement should be made that did not contemplate price fixing upon the part of the Government. Anyone who has come in contact with bureaucratic Washington, with the delays, inefficiency and ignorance that go with efforts at paternalism and industrial control by government, cannot view such a proposal with equanimity. The petroleum industry left to itself, with a cloak of government authority to make possible actions otherwise illegal, can and will create and maintain a price structure far more beneficial to the public than any price structure that could be promulgated by a government department.

"I have the highest esteem for Senator Borah's views as regards the necessity for conservation of our resources. No man has written more vigorously upon the topic. No one, I am sure, has true conservation more at heart, but before attempting government control, regarding which Senator Borah speaks, the petroleum industry should be given the right, and is entitled to the right, to demonstrate its ability at self-regulation.

Telegram to Borah

"In reply to Senator Borah's suggestion I sent him a telegram reading as follows:

Papers here today carry your statement proposing government price control of petroleum and its products. It is a curious but true fact that the theory and practice of control so successfully worked out by oil division of United States Fuel Administration and National Petroleum War Service Committee during World War has apparently been given little or no consideration as the correct method for solving present most unsatisfactory conditions both from standpoint of the Government and the industry.

Industrial self-regulation, with government authority administered by Government to make that regulation effective when proved to be in the national interest, is the only sovereign panacea. In place of that there has been untrammeled individual effort, cut-throat competition, tragic waste of a great national resource, because of government inhibition, with resulting industrial chaos and unwise, fruitless, and often ignorant and terroristic investigations and suggestions by senators and Senate committee that have accomplished nothing constructive, but rather promoted fear, resentment, and distrust on the part of the industry, with added turmoil to an already too tumultuous situation.

And proposal, to be effective, must leave wide discretion to the industry in working out details and practices, and must make available the authority of the Government to make these practices effective when the governments find them to be in the national interest. Appointing the federal oil conservation board, President Coolidge used the following language: "The oil industry itself might be permitted to determine its own future. That future might be left in simple working of the law of supply and demand, but for the patent fact that the oil industry's welfare is so intimately linked with the industrial prosperity and safety of the whole people that government and business can well join forces to work out this problem of practical conservation."

Any attempt by the Government to lay down hard and fast rules in an effort to anticipate every contingency that might arise is foredoomed to failure. The range of production cost, as between the new and gigantic wells of high gravity oil upon the one hand and the old and very small producers in fields that have long since passed their zenith, is so great as to make any general rule impossible of application.

Problem Varies

The problem varies from state to state, from field to field, and perhaps even from well to well. What will be beneficial in one place will be useless in another. Attempting, therefore, to provide by statute for the execution of a conservation program would be like attempting by statute to instruct judges how to decide law suits.

Since the World War the petroleum industry has never been given full opportunity to prove its ability to coöperate and conserve, and until it has been given that opportunity, it should not be indicted for failure to promote the national welfare by performing acts that are illegal under existing statutes. It will be time to propose rigid and mandatory government control when industrial self-government, made effective by government coöperation, has proved a failure; and it will not prove a failure if opportunity is afforded the industry to prove its success.

Since the World War I have frequently pointed out the philosophy of this method of coöperative action between the Government and the industry, beginning with a memorandum written in December, 1918, and ending with proposals presented at the federal and states Petroleum Conservation Congress at Colorado Springs in June, 1929. I have already filed with you by letter much of this data. Suffice it to say at this time that because of dual federal and state control, there is required as a prerequisite a compact between the oil-producing states, and the approval of that compact by the Congress and the delegation by Congress of federal authority similar to that delegated to the Shipping Board under the Shipping Board Act and to the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Transportation Act of 1920.

Your Denver speech of June, 1927, admirably sets forth the need for rational action in behalf of sane conservatism. You point out that "it constitutes about the most important problem which could present itself in the growth and development of the country."

My experience as director of the oil division of the United States Fuel Administration during the war, and study of the problem over the last 10 years, convinces me that the procedure as above outlined is not only practicable but highly desirable from the standpoint of both the national welfare and the welfare of the petroleum industry. It is certain we cannot go on indefinitely as we have been save at unnecessary jeopardy of the welfare of the nation, the public and the petroleum industry. Nor can the Government justify untried theories in the face of the experience gained through the joint activities of the oil division and the national petroleum war service committee during the World War. The problem is simple if approached with proper understanding, but infinitely complex and hopeless of successful solution if approached without full knowledge of all of the varying factors and the proved success of the World War joint government and industrial control.

Compact Between States

"What should be brought about is a compact between the states, under the provision of the Constitution that made possible the Colorado River compact, and the Port Authority compact between the states of New York and New Jersey.

"It is high time that the oil-producing states form a compact and present it to Congress for approval under the terms of which representatives of the Federal Government and the states, sitting as a committee, may make it possible for the oil industry fully and satisfactorily to discharge its obligation of service and its duty to the public through rational coöperation and conservation.

"The industry might well go to such a body for the necessary authority to make effective its own rules and regulations. Until it has been given this opportunity, and has failed, there can be no justification for such a proposal as Senator Borah has advanced."

Prevention Urged As Jobless Remedy

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 5 (AP)—John Hopkins Hall, Virginia Commissioner of Labor and Industry, in an address before the Virginia conference of social work yesterday asserted that President Hoover's national unemployment relief committee was more of a fact finding propaganda committee than one of functional relief.

"If the depression and employment crisis have taught us anything, they have demonstrated the futility of trying to meet such emergencies after they have come upon us, and the necessity of developing some means of forecasting and meeting effectively such crises in the future," he said.

"Any unemployment plan should be of a preventive as well as a remedial nature. Any program must include: A prompt and accurate system of statistical forecasting; a plan for the stabilization of production, thereby stabilizing employment and wages; balanced vocational training; unemployment insurance and old-age pensions; long range planning of public works and the stimulating of private industry to do the same, and adequate free public employment service."

U. S. Lines Cuts Fare For Younger Groups

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 4—A reduction of 30 per cent in round trip third-class rates to Europe has just been announced by the United States Lines, to apply on group movements of boys and girls. The cut makes the round-trip journey from New York to Cherbourg only $122 on the steamship Leviathan and $114 on other and smaller vessels.

The new rate will apply only when the journeys are made in parties, such as Boy or Girl Scouts, all members of the group being under 19 years of age. The move has been made as a further fare concession to attract prospective travelers to whom the prevailing fares make a European journey impracticable. It is in line with the recent move of the transatlantic passenger conference to cut third class round trip fares by 30 per cent when organized parties move as one unit.

Effort was also made at the recent Paris meeting of the steamship officials to cut the first-class fares by 10 per cent, but others objected on the grounds that unless a 20 per cent cut was offered the lower fares would not have the effect of stimulating new travel and would merely serve to reduce the rates paid by persons who would make the trip even at existing fares.

Brooklyn Plaque Honors Whitman

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—A plaque will be unveiled in Brooklyn May 31 to a first edition.

It will be placed at the corner of Cranberry and Fulton Streets, and will mark the spot where stood Walt Whitman's little printshop—the shop where the poet stood at a compositor's case painstakingly setting the type of his first volume of verse, "Leaves of Grass."

There was no market for that first edition in the 1850's. Today on the rare occasions when a copy of it is up at auction, it sells for $3000 or more.

The tablet, which is to be unveiled on his anniversary, is donated by Authors' Club and will be the first public memorial to Whitman in his native Brooklyn.

A life-size head of the poet is in bas-relief on the plaque, which also carries the interpretation of four Whitman poems—"O Captain," "Old Ireland," "Passage to India" and "Democracy."

Dedication of the plaque comes in the same month that a bust of Whitman is placed in the Hall of Fame.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Helen MacNeely, Dayton, O.
Mrs. Albert E. Platz, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Albert E. Platz, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. J. T. McTarnahan, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Luella N. Mowry, Upper Darby, Penn.
W. H. Price, New York, N. Y.
Gladys E. Garnham, Bournemouth, England.
Mrs. Laurence M. Cass, Daytona Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Grace M. Rodd, Watertown, Mass.

CHINA DECREES EXTRALITY ENDS FOR FOREIGNERS

(Continued from Page 1)

tion claims, if passed, legalizes Chiang Kai-shek's domination at the expense of national interests.

Since the Canton revolt no active developments have occurred, but considerable interest attaches to the expected explanation to the convention.

Extrality Decision Held by British As Still Open to Change

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, May 5—The Chinese Government's mandate declaring that extrality is definitely to cease next January is regarded here as by no means the last word to be said on this long-disputed question.

It is only what was expected to follow the recent breakdown in the protracted negotiations which have been going on between C. T. Wang, the Nanking Foreign Minister, on one side and the United States, Britain and other powers on the other. It aligns British and American interests more firmly than ever with one another and the fact that its execution is to be postponed for eight months leaves a period for reflection and possible reversal.

All that is in dispute is whether the Chinese are to have the main thing they ask at once, or in installments, contemporaneously with the establishment of confidence that the safeguards to be provided in the Chinese administrative and judicial system are adequate to protect white residents against miscarriage of justice.

The deadlock, as far as Britain is concerned, affects only the question of the exemption of the treaty ports of Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton and Hankow from the agreement which, as regards all the rest of China, had already reached the point where a settlement satisfactory to both sides seemed to be within sight.

Other powers with extrality rights have been kept informed of the progress of the Anglo-Chinese negotiations which were only to become effective when similar agreements had been reached all round. In places other than the four chief treaty ports a panel was contemplated of five legal experts, of whom four would have been foreign, to watch all court cases in which white residents are concerned.

If such arrangements had proved practicable and likely to be effective the British Government would then have been ready to agree in concert with the other powers to the abolition of extrality rights of trial of disputes in foreign courts. Throughout the negotiations, however, the British Government has insisted that the four main treaty ports should be regarded separately.

It is held, for example, that the satisfactory functioning of the existing municipal councils in these centers is dependent upon the retention of extrality. The Chinese, on the other hand, have been pressing for inclusion of the treaty ports in a single agreement to cover the whole of China.

It is still hoped here, however, that no attempt will be made to put into force the Chinese decree now made to end extrality altogether until all the powers concerned have concurred. Any other course, it is pointed out, would mean tearing up treaties and would render it more, instead of less, difficult for the powers concerned to proceed further with the negotiations.

WEST INDIES PUSH TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—The Trinidad Legislative Council recently agreed to contribute toward the cost of maintaining a Trade Commissioner in Ottawa, the Windward and Leeward Islands, Barbados, Bahamas and British Honduras having agreed, it is said, to defray the rest of the expenses. The commissioner is expected to take up his duties this year.

Radio Lottery Ban Put Up to Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 5—The Federal Radio Commission decided yesterday that the question of prohibiting lottery advertisments by radio is a matter for legislation by Congress.

Denying the petition of Elisha Hanson, attorney for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, asking promulgation of an order banning the radiocasting of "lottery gift programs," the commission took the position that such regulation cannot be legally issued.

"While the commission has the power to make its decision upon pending applications dependent upon its conception of the statutory standard of public interest, civic and necessity as applied to the particular set of facts and circumstances shown by the evidence, its authority to make rules and regulations is not this broad.

"It is not enough," the commission's legal section advised, "to say that the results of such an order would be beneficial or that in the language of the statute, public interest, civic and necessity would be served thereby. The commission has only such powers as are expressly and impliedly given it by the act."

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THE HOME FORUM

On Taking the Sun

THAT is what they call it on shipboard—"taking the sun." At high noon a sailor steps into the sunlight, sextant in hand, peers into the lens for a few seconds, calmly captures—the sun; and the Captain knows exactly where he is, he and his ship and all souls aboard. Sitting at his ease with a map of the world before him, he can put a pin into the vast blue expanse of the ocean and say: "Here we are." In the ship's log he will cause to be written his exact latitude and longitude down to the last degree and second. And all because of a mysterious instrument which he can carry about in his hand for taking the sun.

Essential, indeed, is that quivering magnetic needle, the compass, the mighty invention which tells the direction of your course. A great liberating and guiding power, luring men from the land to the deep waters and giving them for the first time some freedom of the seas. But the compass cannot, without other aid, tell the mariner where he is. It merely gives him faith to sail on and on. Men had to learn to take the sun.

It is a picturesque and a momentous phrase. It is a daring act, however familiar it may seem to the passengers idly watching the sailor at high noon, however familiar to mariners themselves. We have appropriated a similar phrase and applied it to the discovery of any invisible position or relation: we speak of getting our bearings, which is, of course, a reference to the simple process of discovering our direction or bearing from the compass. But of recent years we have, rather tardily perhaps, discovered the single word, standard for a long time in various learned or technical senses, which means the determination of our position in any kind of environment. You will know that I mean "orientation."

Somewhat formidable in sound it is, but altogether beautiful in its original and derived meanings. For it signifies in its most elementary origin a turning toward the east, and therefore toward the light. It describes the power of birds to travel with unerring compass and sextant for thousands of miles toward the light and warmth of the south when the north grows cold. It describes the mysterious faculty of growing things to turn themselves toward the genial warmth-giving sun. (Certain ones which search for the light with peculiar zeal we call "heliotropic," or turning toward the sun.) And far beyond the realm of birds and the plants, in all of the invisible realms, orientation means the faculty or the process of finding one's place—in the light.

Some of us, perhaps all, who thrilled in our school days over the matchless reply of Webster to Hayne can never forget that dramatic figure of the sore-pressed mariner. "Mr. President,"—it was perhaps the most tense moment in the history of the Senate—"when the mariner has been tossed, for many days in thick weather, and on an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the sun, to take his latitude and ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course. Let us imitate this prudence, and, before we float farther on the waves of this debate, refer to the point from which we departed, that we may at least be able to conjecture where we now *are*."

This is the most intensely focused description of orientation in literature. And it is a picture which reminds us powerfully of the need for new orientations in our own time. Out of this need has come the sudden universal use of this most suggestive word with all that it represents. Swept far from its old courses by countless winds of new doctrines, how sorely does the ship need to take the sun! How often, like Webster's mariner, do the clouds and storms distract us and hide the light; and with what eagerness, then, amid bewilderment and confusion, must we seek the sun! Yet, as we have seemed to slip from the moorings of old standards and traditions, we seem often to be sailing on the seas where the old calculations of latitude and longitude no longer prevail. And somehow the sun does not seem to give the same light as before. Other suns seem to shine in the skies and we are not sure which one to "take."

So within a very few years "orientation" has become a word to conjure with. Educators have seized upon the hope and the need which it embodies and have elevated its meaning to express a new ideal goal on the educational horizon. Hence the new orientation courses, devised particularly for students in their inaugural year at college. This most recent development is an effort to correlate in comprehensive surveys the most significant focal points in a number of the areas of knowledge and culture, under such far-ranging titles as Man and Society, Introduction to Contemporary Civilization and the like. Not the formal acquisition of a small segment of learning, but the achievement of a vital point of view, is the aim of these widely adopted courses. The whole program in the colleges and universities, indeed, is being revised with the same animating purpose in view. We have suddenly awakened to the necessity of making all of our instruction a guide to the more searching insight into experience, and so to lead our students into a practical understanding of the art of living. All education, we are declaring, should be orientation.

Which is, of course, but a recovery (which each generation must achieve for itself) of the most ancient wisdom. For what shall the facts of knowledge avail if they be not illumined with some central light? To find our position in every relationship—what is the effort, of every seer, every true poet (distinguished or unknown) but that? Is this not what we seek from the best literature, from every sincere record of thought or experience in any age? And we might paraphrase Emerson's profound affirmation: "Life is our dictionary," with the reflection: "Life itself is our orientation."

* * *

Yonder through my windows in this bright spring afternoon I see one, two, three, stately ships forging on through the waves, sure of their goal and of their course. They have taken the sun and know whither they sail. And over the sea long lines of birds in sinuous graceful sweep are flying northward again from some far winter home. They, too, know their course and will find their port. I cannot believe that, on the invisible seas of our enlarging modern experience, we shall find the ancient light hidden from our eyes or that we shall forget how to take the sun.

P. K.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

In the Country. From a Painting by Leon Kroll

Courtesy the Detroit Institute of Arts

THIS picture by Leon Kroll, called "In the Country," with its tranquillity, its feeling of repose, of relaxation, of complete peace—with its glorious effect of sunlight—is certainly a delightful representation of simple enjoyment. On a warm summer day, everyone is enjoying the out-of-doors. We feel quite sure that this family, with its several generations, its babies, grandmothers, and colored cook, has somehow escaped from the stuffiness of the city and is bent on making the best of a vacation in the country.

In its rich colors, rust, blue, green, its well-balanced design, accentuating the charming figure of the young woman in the foreground, "In the Country" is somewhat similar to another delightful painting by the same artist, called "My Wife's Family," a beautifully posed group, also "en plein air," done in France.

Leon Kroll, who was born in New York, was a pupil of Laurens in Paris. He has done excellent work as an etcher, and is represented in a number of museums and collections throughout the United States.

Ingebord's Gift

The sun had set as only an October sun can set . . . in a flaming furnace of crimson and gold. From my study windows, overlooking the orchard whose autumn coloring vied with the sunset, I had watched the fire-ball drop behind the distant hills. Presently a faint mist became perceptible in the little valley beyond the orchard, and of a sudden it was twilight. The houses in the valley blossomed with twinkling windows and, as I glanced down into the fast deepening shadows of the orchard, I noticed a few belated fireflies giving complement to those points of light beyond. The end of another busy day was at hand.

Idly, in relaxed mood, I watched the eccentric movements of an unusually brilliant insect . . . then abruptly straightened in my chair . . . leaned forward the better to penetrate the gloom below . . . got up and stood beside the window, concealed by the draperies. Someone was stealthily moving about among the trees. I seized a pair of bird glasses and trained them on the dark figure. The light was too uncertain for me to distinguish anything but the outlines of a woman, attired in a dress of some dark material. A dark shawl was thrown about her head. She had gathered her apron into a huge pocket, carefully dropping therein such fruit as she found upon the ground under the winter-pear trees. Apparently she cared nothing for the riper windfalls . . . at least the waning light disclosed no attempt on her part to collect what to me seemed vastly more desirable fruit. The sudden barking of Sir Toby, our English sheep dog, sent the small figure scurrying into the deeper shadows and through the gate that guarded our private path leading to the valley. A moment more, and she was gone.

Perplexed and disturbed, I turned from the window, mechanically replaced the bird glasses on my desk and slowly descended to the living room. A small fire burned gayly on the hearth; the lamps glowed pleasantly. As I entered the room, Mathilde was putting the finishing touches to our supper which, when there were no guests, was served to us in this room whose windows opened to the sunset, as did those of my study above.

A sharp bark from Sir Toby, followed at once by footsteps on the porch, announced the arrival of Andrew. Although our evening meal is usually both happy and delectable, I could find no joy in this one tonight. The episode of fifteen minutes ago had taken the pleasure from it, for me. Try as I might, I found myself wondering . . . wondering. . . .

If Andrew noticed my preoccupation, he gave no sign; but rattled on about this, that and the other in his accustomed careless manner, for which I was grateful. I had no desire to tell Andrew that, despite our permanently enduring invitation to the valley dwellers to come freely and openly for fruit at any time throughout the season, one of their number had betrayed them.

October passed, November and the Thanksgiving holiday came and went and Christmas was at hand. I had long since dismissed the orchard episode from my mind, and as I distributed the place-cards for our Christmas party the happiness of the past year seemed greater than any year previous.

Dinner having progressed to the point of our waiting for Mathilde to bring the holly-decked plum pudding, we were startled by a peal from the doorbell. Andrew answered it.

There was a gentle murmur of voices in the hall, then Andrew's insistent tones . . . "But you must, you know. I'm sure she'd rather you would." Footsteps, and then Andrew appeared, followed by a diffident figure bearing a large covered dish from which a snowy linen napkin had partially fallen.

"Ingebord," I exclaimed, as I recognized one of my shy little valley neighbors, "you are just in time for the pudding!" Even as I spoke Mathilde placed it before me, fragrant and ready to serve. There was a momentary question in the eyes of Ingebord, then she set her burden beside me on the table.

"I bring you," she said cryptically. "You like."

I lifted the cover. There, in a luscious brown sirup, lay a dozen equally luscious winter pears, baked to the delectable brown richness which only a very slow fire process may produce. I was speechless with astonishment and pleasure. Ingebord spoke eagerly.

"I remember," she said in her quaint English, "you no any got coal . . . wood . . . stove. You say last summer you like pears bake long time. I creep up one night and get pears. Dog bark; I run. I no like ask you for pears. Just surprise at Christmas."

Amid the confusion of the vociferous applause that burst from my family and guests, Ingebord slipped into the hall, but Andrew quickly waylaid her; saw to it that she selected for her little family some of the simple confections with which we always decorate our tree during the holiday season, and sent her away happy in the knowledge that her gift had given the hoped-for pleasure.

All of which once more proves the wisdom of withholding one's judgment of people and events until all the evidence is at hand.

G. M. S.

Contemplation

The woman singeth at her spinning-wheel
A pleasant chant, ballad or barcarole;
She thinketh of her song, upon the whole,
Far more than of her flax; and yet the reel
Is full, and artfully her fingers feel
With quick adjustment, provident control,
The lines—too subtly twisted to unroll—
Out to a perfect thread. I hence appeal
To the dear Christian Church—that we may do
Our Father's business in these temples mirk,
Thus swift and steadfast, thus intent and strong;
While thus, apart from toil, our souls pursue
Some high calm spheric tune, and prove our work
The better for the sweetness of our song.

—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. Sonnets.

The Bakhtiari Mountains

I observe in some dismay, looking back over these pages, that I have given an entirely wrong impression of the Bakhtiari mountains. I have, unintentionally, represented them as over-built and populous: I have mentioned villages; I have mentioned a merchant on his horse, a man ploughing, the son of Il-Khani, the keepers of a chal-khaneh. All this, in the aggregate, must I fear have given the impression of a walking-tour through some part of Europe, with never more than a few niggardly miles intervening between one reminder of civilization and the next. . . . I have probably evoked a picture of something much larger, more orderly, and more definite than is justified by the few poor novels of Naghan or Do-Pulan. For the rest, our path lay along miles of country where not so much as a mud hut was visible. The merchant, the man ploughing, were figures so isolated and so exceptional that I have recorded them as it were greedily, for the sake of having something human to record. They were—let me emphasize it—isolated instances; and as such they made an impression on us which in the swarming countries to which we Europeans are accustomed would not have been made.

No, the dominant impression was one of isolation. Thus, we were on the road; we met an occasional traveller; we met the migrating tribes; but we knew that to the left or to the right lay utter solitude; the solitude of nature which draws us and holds us with a primitive, an indefinable attraction, all of us, however sophisticated we may be. And it was a double impression: of isolation and anachronism. Not only had we gone far away in distance; we had also gone far back in time. We had returned, in fact, to antiquity. We were traveling as our ancestors had travelled; not those immediate ancestors who rolled in their coaches between London and Bath, or between Genoa and Rome; but as Marco Polo had traveled, or Ovid going into exile, or the Ten Thousand hoping for the sea. We learnt what the past had been like; and what the world had been like when it was still empty. Time was held up and values altered; a luxury which may be indulged today by anyone who travels into the requisite parts of Asia.

More, we knew that had we not elected to travel the Bakhtiari Road at that particular time of the year we should not have met even the tribes, but should have had the mountains all to ourselves, eccentric invaders of majestic desolation. No merchant would have overtaken us beneath the oaks, no peasant groaned behind his plough. We should have topped the pass above Deh Diz and seen not only the lonely range of the Kuh-i-Mangasht, but known that in the whole of the valley no human being drew breath. Those whom we did meet were as transient as ourselves; the only permanance was in the hills and in the rivers that coiled about their base. — V. SACKVILLE-WEST, in "Twelve Days."

At a Philharmonic Concert

We went last night to the Philharmonic and sat in the shilling orchestra, just behind the drums, so that we could see and hear what each instrument was doing. The concert began with Mozart's G Minor Symphony. We liked this fairly well, especially the last movement, but we found all the movements too long, and, speaking for myself, if I had a tame orchestra for which I might write programmes, I should probably put it down once or twice again, not from any spontaneous wish to hear more of it, but as a matter of duty that I might judge it with fuller comprehension—still, if each movement had been half as long I should probably have felt cordially enough towards it, except of course in so far as that the spirit of the music is alien to that of the early Italian school with which alone I am in genuine sympathy and of which Handel is the climax.

Then came a terribly long winded recitative by Beethoven and an air with a good deal of "Che farò" in it. I do not mind this, and if it had been "Che faro" absolutely I should, I dare say, have liked it better. I never want to hear it again and my orchestra should never play it.

Beethoven's Concerto for violin and orchestra (op. 61) which followed was longer and more tedious still. I have not a single good word for it. If the subject of the last movement was the tune of one of Arthur Robert's comic songs, or of any music-hall song, it would do very nicely and I daresay we should often num it. I do not mean at the opening of the movement but about half-way through, where the character is just that of a common music-hall song, and, so far, good.

Part II opened with a suite in F Major for orchestra (op. 39) by Moszkowski. This was much more clear, and, in every way, interesting than the Beethoven; every now and then there were passages that were pleasing, not to say more. Jones liked it better than I did; still, one could not feel that any of the movements were the mere drivelling show stuff of which the concerto had been filled. But it, like everything else done at these concerts, is too long; cut down one-half it would have been all right and we should have liked to hear it twice. As it was, all we could say was that it was much better than we had expected. I did not like the look of the young man who wrote it and who also conducted. He had long yellowish hair and kept tossing his head to fling it back on to his shoulders, instead of keeping it short as Jones and I keep ours.

Then came Schubert's "Erl König," which, I daresay, is very fine but with which I have absolutely nothing in common.

And finally there was a tiresome characteristic overture by Berlioz, which, if Jones could by any possibility have written anything so dreary, I should certainly have begged him not to publish.

The general impression left upon me by the concert is that all the movements were too long, and that, no matter how clever the development may be, it spoils even the most pleasing and interesting subject if there is too much of it. Handel knew when to stop, and, when he meant stopping, he stopped much as a horse stops with little, if any, peroration. Who can doubt that he kept his movements short because he knew that the worst music within a reasonable compass is better than the best which is made tiresome by being spun out unduly? I only know one concerted piece of Handel's which I think too long. I mean the overture to Saul, but I have no doubt that if I were to try to cut it down I should find some excellent reason that had made Handel decide on keeping it as it is.—From the Note Books of SAMUEL BUTLER.

The Path

There winds a path across a hill,
A way that calls when days are still
And dewdrops glisten in the sun
On canopies where spiders spun.

Adventure beckons round each bend;
One wishes not to reach the end,
But amble on the peaceful way
To meet at last—but who can say?

Perhaps a vista through the trees,
Or misty vale, where fancy sees
A place to while sweet hours away
And come again some other day.

GEORGE LAWSON.

"Wells of salvation"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE book of Psalms makes a universal appeal to all who turn to the Bible for relief and consolation. Its hymns of prayer and praise have stirred and strengthened the hearts of an innumerable multitude. Written for a people who delighted in symbolism, these Psalms often contain figures of speech which cannot be rendered literally, but which reveal a wealth of hidden treasure to those who seek for their spiritual significance. Such an instance may be found in a verse of the eighty-fourth Psalm, where the Psalmist speaks of those "who passing through the valley of Baca make it a well." According to some commentaries, Baca is not literally a valley, but any place of tears.

There are many characters in the Bible who illustrate this faculty of making wells of spiritual refreshment in the valleys of sorrowful experience. One may, for instance, recall the story of Joseph, and of how it was said of him, after he had been sold into captivity by his brethren, that "the Lord made all that he did to prosper in his hand." The record of his life in captivity, far from home and friends, shows that he never faltered in his sense of integrity. So apparent was this that when he was in prison the keeper of the prison trusted him with the responsibility of guarding the other prisoners. When he was released from prison, he was given still greater power, and through his reflection of intelligence and his spiritual understanding the famine in that country was relieved; and so at length, without any sense of resentment or injury, he was able to say to the brethren whose envy and malice had sold him into captivity, "But as for you, ye thought evil against me; but God meant it unto good."

There have been many other spiritual seers who have helped men to see that there is always a courageous way to face life's problems, a way by which these can be made stepping-stones to success and happiness. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mary Baker Eddy writes (pp. 149, 150): "Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee. Therefore despair not nor murmur, for that which seeketh to save, to heal, and to deliver, will guide thee, if thou seekest this guidance."

To human sense it may seem difficult to realise God's presence in times of pain and suffering, but the one who turns to God then has taken the first step towards his healing. It is the realization of the fact of God's ever-presence which transforms a valley of weeping into an opportunity to learn more of the power of divine Love in time of need.

We shall realize more quickly the presence of divine Love in the midst of our problem if we try to look away from the false sense of self. A prophetic promise in the Bible reads, "Therefore with joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation." In every problem with which we may be confronted there is joy in the thought that its solution will benefit others as well as us. To make a well of living water out of a valley of tribulation requires self-forgetfulness. If we allow self-pity to enter thought, there often comes a sense of martyrdom, and our own tears make the valley a bitter one in which to dwell. If we turn away from the sense of suffering and learn the lesson which the experience contains for us, divine Love will indeed help us to understand the spiritual reality. How tender the promise, "The Lord thy God in the midst of thee is mighty"! Right where we are now God's love and power are operative in our behalf.

There are valuable lessons to be learned in every valley of tribulation—lessons of gratitude and trust, of hope and unceasing prayer. Perhaps the path that leads to the valley may have been made by our own hands; perhaps self-will or self-love has sentenced us to suffer. If so, these selfish tendencies must be recognized and overcome. By such overcoming we shall make wells of spiritual refreshment for ourselves and for others who may pass that way. There is no valley of human experience so dark or deep but that the light of God's ever present love can penetrate and illumine it. In the depths of human discouragement, fear, loneliness, poverty, and disease—even there God's law, the law of Love, is waiting to deliver us. The Psalmist stated a great spiritual fact when he said, "If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there: if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there." It is the joyous privilege of all to find these wells of salvation and to drink deeply of their life-giving waters.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Sources du salut"

Traduction de l'article anglais de la Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE LIVRE des Psaumes attire tous ceux qui cherchent dans la Bible le soulagement et la consolation. Ses hymnes de prière et de louange ont touché et fortifié les cœurs d'une multitude innombrable. Écrits pour un peuple ami du symbolisme, les psaumes contiennent souvent des figures de style qui ne peuvent se rendre littéralement; mais la richesse de leurs trésors cachés est révélée à ceux qui en cherchent la signification spirituelle. On trouve un exemple de ce genre au psaume quatre-vingt-quatrième, où le Psalmiste parle de ceux qui, traversant "la vallée de Baca, . . . la changent en fontaines." D'après certains commentaires, Baca n'est pas littéralement une vallée, mais désigne tout lieu de larmes.

Bien des caractères bibliques illustrent la faculté permettant de changer les vallées de l'expérience pénible en fontaines de rafraichissement spirituel. L'histoire de Joseph en est un exemple dont on se souviendra: vendu comme esclave par ses frères, la Bible dit que "l'Eternel faisait réussir entre ses mains tout ce qu'il entreprenait." En captivité, loin de sa patrie et de ses amis, le récit de sa vie montre que jamais son sens d'intégrité n'eut de défaillance. Cela était si manifeste que, dans la prison, le gouverneur lui confia la surveillance des autres prisonniers. Une fois sorti de prison, il obtint une puissance plus grande encore, et par sa réflexion d'intelligence et sa compréhension spirituelle, la famine s'allégea dans tout le pays; enfin, sans aucun ressentiment, sans croire qu'on lui avait fait tort, il put dire aux frères dont l'envie et la malice l'avaient vendu comme esclave: "Vous aviez la pensée de me faire du mal; mais ce mal, Dieu l'a changé en bien."

Beaucoup d'autres voyants spirituels ont aidé les hommes à voir qu'il y a toujours, pour affronter les problèmes de la vie, une manière courageuse, une possibilité d'en faire les marchepieds conduisant au succès et au bonheur. Dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit (pp. 149, 150): "Souviens-toi que tu ne peux être conduit dans aucune position, si rigoureuse soit-elle, où l'Amour ne t'ait précédé et où ne t'attende sa tendre leçon. Ne désespère donc et ne murmure point, car ce qui cherche à sauver, à guérir et à délivrer te guidera, si tu cherches cette direction."

Il peut sembler difficile au sens humain de réaliser la présence de Dieu dans des moments de douleur ou de souffrance, mais celui qui se tourne alors même vers Dieu a fait le premier pas menant à la guérison. La réalisation du fait que Dieu est toujours présent transforme la vallée de larmes en une occasion d'apprendre à mieux connaitre le pouvoir de l'Amour divin au temps de la détresse.

Nous réaliserons plus promptement la présence de l'Amour divin au milieu même de notre problème si nous cherchons à nous détourner du moi et de son faux sens. Une des promesses prophétiques de la Bible nous dit: "Vous puiserez des eaux avec joie aux sources du salut." La pensée que d'autres encore seront avantagés par la solution de tous nos problèmes nous donne de la joie. Pour faire d'une vallée de tribulation une source d'eau vive, il faut s'oublier soi-même. Si la propre pitié est admise dans la pensée, nous aurons souvent l'impression de subir un martyre, et nos larmes mêmes feront de la vallée un séjour bien amer. Si nous nous détournons du sens douloureux pour apprendre la leçon que contient une expérience, l'Amour divin nous aidera vraiment à comprendre la réalité spirituelle. Qu'elle est douce cette promesse: "L'Eternel, ton Dieu, est au milieu de toi; il est le héros qui te sauve." Là où nous sommes maintenant, l'amour et le pouvoir de Dieu opèrent en notre faveur.

De précieuses leçons peuvent s'apprendre dans chaque vallée de tribulation—des leçons de gratitude et de confiance, d'espoir et d'incessante prière. Le chemin conduisant dans la vallée est peut-être l'œuvre de nos mains; peut-être est-ce la propre volonté ou l'égoïsme qui nous a condamnés à souffrir. S'il en est ainsi, ces tendances égoïstes doivent être reconnues et surmontées. Par de telles victoires, nous préparerons des sources de rafraichissement spirituel pour nous-mêmes et pour d'autres qui pourraient suivre le même chemin. Nulle vallée de l'expérience humaine n'est trop sombre ou trop profonde pour être pénétrée et illuminée par la lumière de Dieu, la lumière de Son amour toujours présent. Dans les abîmes du découragement humain—dans la crainte, l'isolement, la pauvreté, la maladie—la loi de Dieu, la loi de l'Amour est là, prête à nous délivrer. Le Psalmiste énonçait un grand fait spirituel en disant: "Si je monte aux cieux, tu y es; si je me couche dans le Séjour des morts, t'y voilà!" Tous ont le joyeux privilège de trouver ces sources du salut, de boire à longs traits ces eaux qui donnent la vie.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Carrying Home Into Business

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

TO THE woman who, after fulfilling the many and complex demands of marriage, feels unfitted for business or professional life, the career of Mrs. Henrietta Black of New York City offers practical encouragement. Mrs. Black married, settled down to the customary duties of homemaking, brought up a daughter and cared for a husband. Last June an opportunity came to her to put into professional use all she had learned of homemaking, and when this surprising news knocked at her door, she was willing to welcome work which would carry into new fields her large domestic experience. For the past six months, Mrs. Black has been in charge of the experimental kitchen which is conducted in a large advertising agency in New York City. There are many experimental kitchens in the business world nowadays, but few of them are dedicated to a wider variety of products or have a more complete equipment than the one in which Mrs. Black works. More than 50 food and household accounts are served by this agency, and taken together they provide nearly all the equipment a kitchen needs, as well as a carefully stocked cupboard.

The space is rather larger than a home kitchen requires, for food photography is one of the important phases, and this laboratory also serves as a meeting place for the food writers and representatives of the agency. She puts products and copy ideas to the test. She tries out old recipes or new ones that have just been devised. She uses various brands of products to test their relative goodness in recipes. She is, in short, just an experimental cook working with the recipes and foods that any housewife has. She cooperates with Edith M. Barber and other home economics experts in her own and kindred organizations.

The Transition

In speaking of her transition from housewife to careerist, Mrs. Black said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "Before my marriage I had been a milliner. I dropped everything when I married and though I had no previous home economics training, except that of a very good mother's careful instructions in homemaking and cooking, I devoted my entire married life to my home and the upbringing of my daughter. I had no idea of going into business, but when the opportunity opened up last June for me to demonstrate commercially what I had gained through actual home experience, I was ready to accept the position.

"I would encourage homemakers all over the world who feel confident of their homemaking ability, to approach the large advertising agencies in their individual cities and to tell them about this new field of endeavor in which we are pioneering. I believe that adaptability is one of the necessary qualifications for success in this work and that it is important to realize an opportunity when it is presented and also to go ahead with fearlessness."

Mrs. Black also pointed out that even though food products which this agency publicizes have been tested by the companies themselves, she is constantly testing them for new ideas, new uses and perhaps improvements. She also stated that her work with food experts has given her a much better idea of the blending of foods and a better thought on the best economy in materials. Information derived from her work is passed along through advertising to women the country over.

Enthusiasm and Order

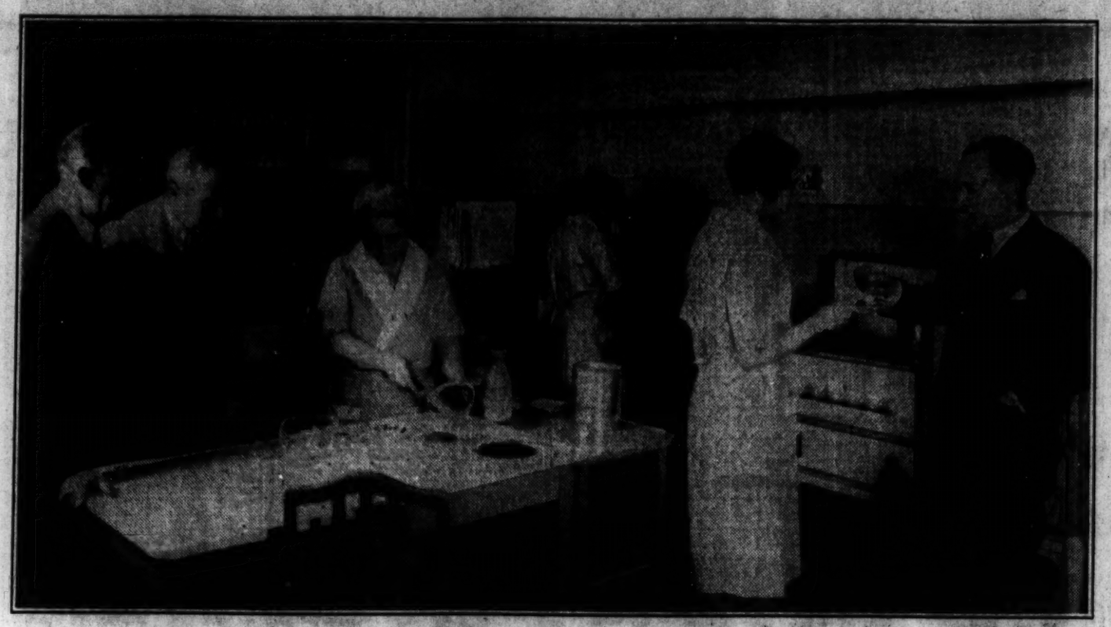
"I feel that my homemaking experience," went on Mrs. Black, "has done much in preparing me for my present work. Of course, while in the home I kept regular business hours, and worked as systematically as I do in my present job. I might add, too, that together with the work I am doing now, I am continuing to care for my six-room apartment. Success depends on systematic management. Also, a love for homemaking and the home must be paramount in the thought of the woman who wishes to go in for this type of career. She must go about her work lovingly in order to bring out the necessary perfection in all things. It is not difficult for me to care for this big kitchen, because I treat it as I did my own at home. When I use a dish or a fork, I immediately wash it off, and put it back. Thus many steps and much effort and time are saved."

In the phase of the work in which she does the actual cooking and preparation, Mrs. Black has an opportunity to evolve many new recipes. She is happy to pass on to Monitor readers one for spiced bananas. It is here included with Mrs. Black's compliments.

Spiced Bananas

Three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar; 2-3 of a cupful of sugar; 3 bananas; 24 whole cloves; 1 small stick of cinnamon.

Boil the vinegar, sugar, cloves and cinnamon until the sugar is dissolved and the bubbles begin to look thick. Peel the bananas, drop them into the hot sirup and boil them hard for two minutes. Remove them from the fire and cool. The bananas may be cut in smaller pieces if desired. T. R. N.



Mrs. Henrietta Black in the Experimental Kitchen, With Agency Representatives.

Miss Wilkinson--Landscape Gardener in the '90s

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MISS WILKINSON is probably the only lady who holds the position of landscape gardener," begins a delightful interview in the Women's Penny Paper (London) of Nov. 8, 1890, "and, anxious to know more of this profession as a suitable one for women, I called upon her at her charming flat in Bloomsbury."

The interview proves that the profession was very suitable indeed for women. There was nothing in the least odd or unwomanly about this pioneer landscape gardener. On the contrary, "she won my heart at once by her kind courtesy and good nature," says the appreciative interviewer. "She is extremely nice looking, with a bright, sunny face, which, though a little tanned by exposure to the open air, has the fresh appearance of good health and contentment. . . . She has a firm belief in the beauty of the world and the honesty of her fellow creatures."

Miss Wilkinson's choice of profession came about very naturally. She had always loved the out-of-doors. "We lived a little way out of the town," she explained, "and had a nice garden with a field, in which we children spent the greater part of our time." As she grew older she began, she says, to devote herself to gardening in a practical way. That was her chief interest, and when her younger sister grew up, and the older sister could be spared from home and began "looking out for work," what could be more natural than for her to turn to what interested her most—landscape gardening?

But it was one thing for a young English lady of 1880 to decide to become a landscape gardener, and quite a different thing for her to carry such a plan into execution. One can picture the hopes and ambitions of the young gardener and her efforts to secure proper training, for she would be satisfied with no ordinary sketchy knowledge, but was determined that her work should be professional.

Courage Surmounts Precedent

"I heard of classes at the Crystal Palace for landscape gardening, and I applied for admittance," she said. But for a young woman to obtain admittance was by no means a simple matter.

"These classes were at first intended only for men," she explained, "so there was a difficulty in my being admitted at all." Her next sentence gives a hint of the refusal to become discouraged, which no doubt played no inconsiderable part in her success. "However, I persevered," she says simply, "with the result that they at last consented to take me." And once within the greatly desired classes, she found her teachers both kind and patient, and no wonder! For she not only "worked very hard" but "enjoyed it exceedingly."

"It was so new to me that at first I was much puzzled," she says. "I knew nothing of such things as 'taking surveys, leveling and staking out the ground, drawing plans to scale, and making estimates.' But she had set her course and she went straight ahead. "All these mysteries had to be mastered," she said in a matter-of-fact way, and she did master them so successfully that six years after she finished her course she was conducting a flourishing business. In fact, she had charge of such important affairs as all the work for the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association and the Kyrle Society. "I plan, lay out, and superintend whatever is required by them," she explained, "in addition to my own private work, which often takes me into the country."

Equal Pay for Equal Work

Her work at Vauxhall Park for the Kyrle Society was so successful that the Prince of Wales, who opened the park, expressed his admiration of the skill which had been shown in the designs and plans, and personally complimented the "lady landscape gardener."

"May I ask if it is a paying profession for women?" asked the interviewer, practically.

"As a profession for women I decidedly think landscape gardening and indeed all work connected with gardens is good," said Miss Wilkinson, "but,"—and here she goes back to her first idea, "they must be regularly trained for it and have a taste, otherwise it will be mere drudgery." She went on with this further sane and sensible comment. "I certainly do not let myself be underpaid as many women do. There are people who write to me because I am a woman, and think I will ask less than a man. This I never do."

Asked her opinion on suffrage, she gave the clear-sighted comment one would expect, "I am in favor of giving the vote to women most certainly—intelligent women, I mean—the same as I would to men. Women who work and pay their rates and taxes should decidedly be allowed the franchise."

It is pleasant to think of this alert woman with her "bright, sunny face," going capably about her business, doing her work happily and successfully, and, in her own words, "knowing her profession and charging accordingly, as all women should do."

Widens Horizons With Books

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Edmonton, Alberta

TO MANY rural dwellers in Alberta 20 years back, life seemed hopelessly isolated. The boundary lines of the homestead seemed to shut out the many interests of the world Distances and indifferent roads restricted community social life, and the routine of the days was varied only by the seasons.

But even then there were some who were giving thought to the pioneers planning to put them in touch with remote worlds, to offer them new interests and ideals, and to give them a new content. Among these was Miss Jessie F. Montgomery, librarian of the extension department of the University of Alberta. Broadening horizons is Miss Montgomery's chosen vocation, and in this she has been entirely successful.

In 1912 the extension department was established. It was realized that in this new Province where people from every land were coming to settle, the work of the university could not be confined to the campus. It must reach out into the homes. Hence the organization of extension work in what was then the youngest university in Canada. A year later the library branch was opened up and 25 traveling libraries sent out to rural districts.

Miss Montgomery was then taking her last year of university work, and was also in charge of the library. After graduating in 1914, a member of the first graduating class of the university, she became extension librarian, a post she has held since. One year was spent taking a graduate course in library work in the University of Wisconsin.

For the first few years, the development of extension work was handicapped by war and its demands, but interest never flagged. The indefatigable librarian had a first-hand knowledge of country life which was a steady incentive to planning for the future.

This knowledge had been obtained prior to her college years. Coming from Scotland in 1904, she had found it difficult to settle into the groove which lay before her, so she persuaded her father to allow her to take a post as teacher of a rural school in a newly settled district some distance from Edmonton. Part of the journey to the school was made by stage, part by wagon. Jolting over the rough trail, she realized that the settlers thereabouts were not likely to do much joy riding; only necessary business would take them far over such roads. For a while she boarded at a farm home two miles from her school; then feeling she must be nearer her work, she set up housekeeping in a cabin close to the school, where she lived alone for the remainder of her term.

Though monarch of all she surveyed, the life had its drawbacks. Water must be fetched, wood chopped, fires built—and the winter was unusually cold. But the experience in general brought to her the realization that pioneering is not a rose-strewn path, and the conviction that means of banishing isolation should be available to the courageous souls who undertook this life. Today she looks back on that experience as one of the most valuable she has known, as it gave her an insight into rural life she could not have gained otherwise. To her work as librarian she brought a vision of the need of rural folk, and a desire to meet it.

Reaching Out

Since the library branch opened, the staff has increased from one to six; the traveling libraries from 25 to more than 200; the Open Shelf from one lone volume to over 10,000.

Nor are these the only means of reaching the people. Miss Montgomery prepares for children, young people, and home makers radio talks, usually based on history or biography, or presented in the form of book reviews. She also prepares reading courses for all ages, and composition courses for young people. Addresses are given to women's organizations and girls' clubs. No convention of rural women seems complete without a word from the popular librarian, who has friends in every part of Alberta. She also helps to organize classes for University Week for Farm Young People, chaperones the girls while they are in residence, and through this course establishes a friendly contact with the rural young people, which they appreciate.

Personal Service

Through the Open Shelf, Miss Montgomery develops friendship with the adult reader who may or may not know what he wants, and frequently depends upon her for guidance in his selections. The Open Shelf came into existence in this way. A rural woman wanted material for a paper on the development of the home and turned to the library for help. No books on the subject were available, so one was secured. In due time it was returned and a place was made for it. Other requests followed, and as they could not be supplied from the traveling libraries, books were secured and gradually an important department was built up. Behind it all is the idea of personal service, and that this idea is appreciated is proved by the many grateful letters which reach Miss Montgomery.

She finds that as the years pass country dwellers are reading more and their taste in reading matter is changing. Districts that in early days wanted in the libraries only lightest literature have developed a real literary sense and ask for excellent books. The demand for libraries has increased and several communities that began by taking traveling libraries have established small collections of their own. Rural Alberta is strong on debates, and the debaters turn to the library for material which is compiled there. Almost every rural community also puts on at least one play each year and the amateur players get their plays from the library shelves. In this, too, the guiding hand of the librarian is seen, and the requests now are for a better type of play than those sought earlier.

Another popular phase of the library work is the clipping bureau, in charge of Miss Evelyn Murphy, assistant librarian, but this is a story in itself.

As for outside interests, Miss Montgomery's home occupies a real place in her life. Summer evenings find her gardening or walking in the fields and woods after the stress of the day. Her winter recreation is rug making. She is keenly interested in the development of handicraft, and was the first secretary of the Alberta branch of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild. She is also a member of the Women's University Club, of which she was at one time president.

Outspeeding Time

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Even so skilled a Parisian couturière as Mlle. Gabrielle Chanel admits that she has a big piece of work before her in undertaking to keep at least six months in advance of the latest fashions in women's apparel.

This time element is made necessary by the motion picture industry, where a picture may be months in the making and then not released until some six or eight months later. Motion picture actresses must, however, be modishly dressed in every detail, thus making an anticipation of fashions by almost half a year an important factor toward the success of the picture, when released.

Regardless of how much originality a designer may bring to her work, it is generally admitted that there are many contributory causes toward the general recognition of any particular fashion. To this end there must be a vigilant watch of all fashion trends and a keen insight into general conditions. Colors as well as styles are often influenced by international events and interests, the approval of distinguished personages and the like.

An unusual grasp of general conditions, unlimited originality, an immense capacity for work and a keen desire for success in this untried field are some of the qualifications that Mlle. Chanel brings to her unique American undertaking.

Women's Organizations

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FROM the problems of high-school girls who are anticipating entering the business world, to older women who have for years been engaged in business or professional life, the women's clubs are offering practical methods of adjustment and opportunity.

Realizing that "a greater problem than unemployment is unemployability" organized women have been influential in the establishment, in several cities, of "opportunity schools" for the purpose of aiding girls and men to fit themselves for a given occupation. In other places such groups as those represented by Zonta and Quota Clubs, and other business and professional organizations, have signified their willingness to advise, and in other ways assist, high school girls of their community who are considering entering any of the activities represented by the membership in such clubs.

Again, the girls who have gone to the city from rural communities and have secured employment only to find themselves suddenly thrown upon their own resources, have been sympathetically considered by the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association.

* * *

"Shall the country girl, who came to the city to be a stenographer and now finds herself out of work, return to the farm?" is a question asked by this board. Admitting that there are reasons why she should return to her rural home, those making this study feel that they are too obvious and well known to be restated, and is concerning itself with the presentation of the other side of the question—the advisability of the country girl remaining in the city. This question is considered in a series of pamphlets on "Social Consequences of Unemployment and Mobilization of Association Resources."

The national board feels that it is important, in considering this almost universal problem, to promote an intelligent understanding of the peculiar problems of agriculture as well as those of industry, and has set for itself four methods by which it can aid the jobless girl in the city for work. They are:

1. The association functioning in the smaller community should seek an extensive knowledge of the work possibilities within that community and in the larger ones near by.

2. It should make that knowledge available to the girl who needs it.

3. It should concern itself with the great need for proper vocational guidance for rural girls, recognizing that not every girl should go to the larger community, but that every girl should have the opportunity to know of the work there is to do in the world and should have help in finding the place where she can best fit into that work and where she can live most happily.

4. It should coöperate in every way possible with the state extension service and with all agencies which are endeavoring to raise the level of rural living and to develop an intelligent understanding of rural problems.

The Y. W. C. A. review calls the jobless rural girl in the city for work a "two community" girl and holds both the rural community and the adopted city community responsible for her welfare. It says, "As in normal times the cities share in the best that the youth of the country has to give, so in times of difficulty they may need to assume a share of the responsibility."

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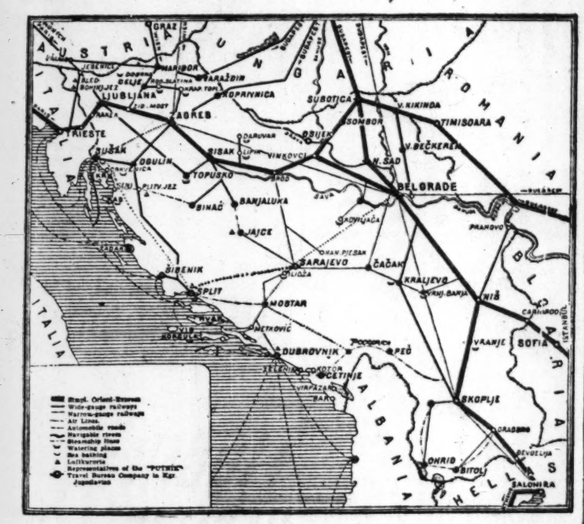

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In the Ship Lanes

WHILE other nations have been engaged in expanding their passenger fleets, Great Britain has steadily added ta its number of cargo vessels, according to a survey made by the National Council of American Shipbuilders over the last two years. During 1929 and 1930 the maritime nations of the world built 460 new cargo ships of more than 2000 gross tons each, and of this number 250 were built for Great Britain.

The United States built only two ships of this type, both in 1929. Norway added 54 cargo ships to its fleet; the Netherlands 20; Germany 22, and other nations approximately the same number. The two American cargo ships were in the 10 to 12-knot speed classification, which appeared to be the predominant group on a speed basis, outnumbering the cargo ships of 13 to 15 knots speed by approximately three to one.

American shipping interests have been urging that the cargo carriers be not overlooked in any plans for expanding the American merchant marine, for while the fast passenger vessels serve to advertise the line and the nation owning them, and sometimes even earn a return on their investment, it is primarily the cargo carriers which build up the revenues for the operating companies.

Liquor Sale Urged

A fairly constant propaganda to authorize the sale of liquor on United States flag vessels is being conducted in the daily press, although it may be stated that this is largely unnecessary, in view of the fact that liquor already is sold on many American ships, the only difference being that it must be sold out before coming within the three-mile limit, or else vessels must throw their remaining stock overboard. Foreign ships, on the contrary, are permitted to bring their liquor supplies into port under seal and reopen their bars upon the outward voyage after passing the territorial zone.

The effort to prove that the sale of liquor on American ships is essential to the development of traffic is wholly fatuous, as evidenced by the prevailing trends of traffic. The steamship Majestic of the White Star Line, flying the British flag, came into the Port of New York recently with the smallest passenger list handled in many years, if not the smallest since she entered the service of that line.

DUBROVNIK (Raguza)
Jugoslavian Sunny Adriatic Coast
GRAND HOTEL IMPERIAL
ALL MODERN COMFORTS

The Leviathan, of the United States Lines, has, until the depression of last year, which hit virtually all lines, carried substantial passenger lists on all her sailings, while the Dollar Line fleet, engaged in round-the-world service, and on which no liquor is sold, carries from what might be termed a reasonable to a capacity list on most of the ships of the fleet.

The question of liquor for sale on steamships is far less potent as an argument for or against using a vessel than is imagined by commentators on the subject, and is, in fact, an argument which cuts both ways, for the reason that there are more persons who would favor a dry ship than would seek a wet vessel from a United States port.

Vacation Specials

The demand for space on the Leviathan—flagship of the United States Lines—for the two-weeks trips to Europe in tourist third class has been so great that the company is planning to offer 15 additional trips of this nature, some of greater duration, on other vessels of the fleet. The special journeys on the Leviathan leave New York on July 4, with a total round-trip cost of $195, and on Aug. 1, at $185, for which a trip to Paris and London is included. The trips to the foreign capitals are under the supervision of a tourist company, and the entire journey may be made within the prescribed limits of the typical vacation period.

Meanwhile the various lines which have scheduled week-end cruises out of New York are finding advance bookings encouraging. Most of these voyages are merely for a week-end, leaving Friday night and returning on Tuesday, and the rates are from $50 up for the round trip, exclusive of various taxes which must be paid on tickets sold to foreign ports, as well as taxes at Bermuda of $3, in the event that the ships touch at Hamilton, Bermuda.

The Cunard Line was the leader in developing this type of voyage, and it has been followed by the Red Star, French Line, Swedish American and others, with variations of the week-end cruise idea. The United States Lines also has some short voyages scheduled.

The summer schedules for the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard & Nantucket Steamship Line for the summer season indicate five daily trips between New Bedford and Nantucket, these departing from New Bedford at 6, 8:30 and 11.05 a. m. and 1:30 and 4 p. m. Returning there will be similar service, and one ship each way daily calls at Vineyard Haven.

The Hartford Line will sail from New York hereafter at 4 p. m., arriving at Hartford at 5 a. m., the return boat leaving Hartford at 4:30 p. m. This includes a five-hour sail down the Connecticut River to Saybrook.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK
Thursday, May 7
De Grasse, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Cherbourg, Bremen; New York (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; President Van Buren, Dollar, for Los Angeles, San Francisco.
Friday, May 8
American Shipper, Amer. Merchant, for London; Majestic (midnight), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Westernland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Carmania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Eastern Prince, Furness, for east coast South America.
Saturday, May 9
Leviathan, United States, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Britannic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Rotterdam (12:05 a. m.), Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Columbus, North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Transylvania, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Kungsholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Conte Biancamano (12:15 a. m.), Lloyd Sabaudo, for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa; California, Panama Pacific for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Guatemala, Panama Mail, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Santa Clara, Grace, for west coast South America.
Tuesday, May 12
Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Galway, Cherbourg, Hamburg.
Wednesday, May 13
America, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Berengaria, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Bremen (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.
FROM BOSTON
Friday, May 8
Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Cherbourg, Bremen.
Sunday, May 10
Britannic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Transylvania, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow.
Wednesday, May 13
Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Galway, Cherbourg, Hamburg.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO
Makura, Union of N. Z., for Sydney.
Friday, May 15
President Monroe, Dollar, for Orient.
Saturday, May 16
Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York; Ecuador, Panama Mail, for New York; Shinyo Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient; Maloio, Matson, for Honolulu.
FROM LOS ANGELES
Saturday, May 16
Wilhelmina, Lasseo, for Honolulu.
Monday, May 18
Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York; Ecuador, Panama Mail, for New York.
FROM SEATTLE
Wednesday, May 13
Shidzuoka Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.
Saturday, May 16
President Jefferson, American Mail, for Orient.

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK
Friday, May 8
Berengaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Galway, Halifax; Albert Ballin, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.
Saturday, May 9
America, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Santa Ines, Grace, from west coast South America; President Jackson, Dollar, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.
Sunday, May 10
Lapland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg; Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry; General von Steuben, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton, Cobh; Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.
Monday, May 11
American Trader, Amer. Merchant, from London; Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow; Tuscania, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre; Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway; Reliance, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Roma, N. G. L. from Genoa, Naples, Gibraltar.
Tuesday, May 12
Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh; Drottningholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg, Halifax.
DUE BOSTON
Thursday, May 7
Cleveland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Galway, Halifax.
Saturday, May 9
Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry.
Sunday, May 10
Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MITCHELL WINS FOURTH GAME

Veteran Checks Robins—Brandt Allows Only Three Hits

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	11	3	.786
New York	11	5	.688
Chicago	9	6	.600
Boston	10	7	.588
Pittsburgh	9	9	.500
Philadelphia	6	9	.400
Brooklyn	5	11	.313
Cincinnati	2	13	.133

RESULTS MAY 4

Boston 4, Philadelphia 3.
New York 6, Brooklyn 3.
Chicago 13, Cincinnati 1.
Other clubs not scheduled.

New York, Chicago and Boston gained on the leading St. Louis Cardinals in the National League race on Monday, as the champions were not scheduled to play and the three remaining clubs in the first division turned in victories. The Giants evened their series with the Brooklyn Robins, by taking the second contest, 6 to 3. The Cubs opened their series with the Cincinnati Reds with a 13-to-1 triumph. The Braves took the second game of their meeting with the Phillies, 4 to 3, after losing the first on Sunday. Pittsburgh was not scheduled to play. The Cardinals remain in first position, with the Giants, Cubs and Braves following in that order.

Clarence Mitchell, the only left-handed spitball pitcher in baseball, outpitched his veteran rival, Adolfo Luque, to win his fourth straight victory of the season. He held the Robins to six hits during nine innings, while his team mates made 10 hits off Luque in the eight innings he worked. Jack Quinn, another veteran spitballer, finished the ninth for the Robins. Critz, Leach, Terry, Ott and Vergez each made two hits for the Giants, Terry and Ott getting a triple and double apiece. Gilbert's double was Brooklyn's only extra-base hit.

Pounding 15 hits to all corners of the field, including homers by Hack Wilson and Lester Bell, the Chicago Cubs were given little opposition from the Reds. It was Wilson's first circuit drive of the season, although he took the home run title away from Babe Ruth last year. Kiki Cuyler and Manager Rogers Hornsby each made three safeties in five times at bat. Hornsby batted in three runs, and Cuyler, Hartnett and Wilson two each. Pat Malone, right-hander, went the route for the Cubs and held the Reds down to six hits. Cliff Heathcote, formerly with the Cubs, was the only Cincinnati player to make two hits.

Bill McKechnie's star left-hander, Ed Brandt, scored his fourth straight victory of the season by holding the Phillies to three hits and striking out seven batters. Although the losers scored three runs on those three hits, Brandt looked so good out in the box that it seemed impossible to beat him. His "cross-fire" delivery had the Phillie batters swinging at the empty air. The Braves made eight hits off two Philadelphia pitchers, three of them going to Red Worthington. Freddy Maguire made two singles for the Braves. Pinky Whitney, Phillie third baseman, hit the only homer of the contest. Bartell for the losers, and Worthington, connected with triples. The scores:

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
New York	0 2 3 0 0 1 0 0 0	6	12	2
Brooklyn	0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	3	6	1

Batteries—Mitchell and O'Farrell; Luque, Quinn and Lopez. Losing pitcher—Luque. Umpires—McGrew, Magerkurth and Moran. Time—1h. 52m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
Chicago	0 0 0 1 4 3 5 0 x	13	15	1
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	6	4

Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Carroll, Johnson, Wysong, Eckert and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher — Carroll. Umpires — Stark, Klem and Jorda. Time—2h. 19m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
Boston	0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 x	4	8	1
Philadelphia	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	3	3	3

Batteries—Brandt and Spohrer; J. Elliott, Watt, Stoner and Davis. Losing pitcher—J. Elliott. Umpires—Rigler, Pfirman and Clarke. Time—1h. 50m.

H-Y Athletes Will Invade Continent

Although the Harvard-Yale combined track and field team which is to meet Oxford and Cambridge in London this year will not tour Europe as a whole, it is interesting to learn that some of the athletes will, as individuals, visit a number of European cities and take part in athletic contests.

The trip for the Harvard-Yale athletes will be sponsored by the Gota Club of Stockholm, Sweden, and the expenses of the athletes will be taken care of by this club in conjunction with those running the meets in Stockholm, Oslo, Cologne, Berlin, Copenhagen or wherever they may compete.

Jack Cates, Yale's athletic director, accepted the invitation and sanction from the foreign relations committee of the A. A. U. will be given, according to Daniel J. Ferris, secretary.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

All-Marines 9, Wake Forest 4.
Bates 11, Bowdoin 8.
Boston College 17, Boston 4.
Florida 5, Oglethorpe 3.
Lake Forest 4, Chicago 2.
Minnesota 8, Carleton 4.
Mississippi 5, La. State 3.
Northwestern 7, Iowa 0.
Ohio State 8, Kenyon 4.
Princeton 18, Lehigh 6.
Syracuse 14, Rochester 1.
Tufts 10, Brown 3.
Vermont 15, Norwich 5.
Virginia M. I. 14, Virginia 9.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Lafayette 6, Swarthmore 3.
North Carolina 8, Princeton 1.
Virginia 7, Duke 2.

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VELOCIPEDES

Sports Department in New York Museum

By the Associated Press

New York, May 5

THE Museum of the City of New York is to have a sports department, believed to be the first ever established in an American museum.

To carry out the project a committee headed by William Woodward, has been named. Included on the committee are Devereux Milburn, George F. Baker Jr., Maxwell Stevenson, William Warren Barbour, Richard Hoyt, Oliver Campbell, and Grantland Rice.

WASHINGTON GAINS IN RACE

Senators Defeat Yankees Again as Indians Lose—A's Stopped

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	11	6	.647
Washington	10	8	.556
New York	9	8	.529
Philadelphia	7	7	.500
Chicago	8	8	.500
Detroit	9	9	.500
Boston	6	9	.400
St. Louis	5	10	.333

RESULTS MAY 4

Boston 7, Philadelphia 5.
Washington 7, New York 3.
Detroit 9, Chicago 3.
St. Louis 3, Cleveland 1.

Walter Johnson's Washington Senators moved nearer to first place in the American League on Monday by defeating the New York Yankees, 7 to 3, while the Cleveland Indians were losing to the St. Louis Browns, 3 to 1. The Yanks dropped back to third position. The Philadelphia Athletics dropped to a tie for fourth place when they were defeated by the Boston Red Sox, 7 to 5. The Sox remain in seventh. Detroit pulled the Chicago White Sox down in the race by winning from them, 9 to 3.

With Sam Jones master of the situation throughout, the Senators won their twenty-first victory over the Yankees in the last 26 starts. The veteran right-hander was touched for 11 safeties, but he delivered tight ball in the pinches. The Senators made 11 hits off two New York pitchers, and usually produced them when they meant runs. Vernon Gomez, who started for the Yanks, was touched for eight hits in five and one-third innings. Weinert and McEvoy finished for the New Yorkers. Sam West hit a double and two singles for the Senators. Lou Gehrig played right field for the Yanks and Babe Ruth went to first base, the former making three hits and the latter two.

Walter Stewart pitched his usual fine game and although the Browns were outhit by the Indians, 9 to 5, the left-hander was superb in the pinches. Only once, in the sixth, could the league leaders push a run across the plate. Goose Goslin's home run was the longest drive made by the Browns. Kress and Levey drove in the two other St. Louis runs, the former with a triple and the latter with a double. Willis Hudlin pitched for the Indians and did well, but the extra-base hits made by the Browns came when they meant runs. Fonseca and Vosmik each made two hits for the Indians.

By hard and timely hitting throughout, and a four-run rally in the fifth inning, the Red Sox stopped the champion Athletics in their climb to the top. Milton Gaston, veteran right-hander, worked until the eighth inning for the Sox, to be relieved at that time by Wilcy Moore. Connie Mack used four pitchers in an effort to keep down the Boston hits, which totaled 15. In the fourth inning rally, Jack Rothrock, now playing second base, and Urban Pickering, third baseman, hit home runs. Tom Oliver and Pickering connected with three hits apiece. Rothrock also hit a double. Bishop and Cochrane for the A's divided six hits between them.

The Tigers produced their eight hits in a timely manner, and aided by four White Sox errors, drew up on even terms with the Chicago club in the standing. Waite Hoyt went the route for the Tigers, and, although touched for nine hits, was effective with men on bases. Harold McKain pitched for the White Sox, and did well, considering the poor support given him. Harvey Walker and Johnny Stone each made two hits for the winners, while Simons and Tate did likewise for the losers.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
Washington	2 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0	7	11	3
New York	0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0	3	11	2

Batteries—Jones and Spencer; Gomez, Weinert, McEvoy and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Gomez. Umpires—Guthrie, Campbell and Dinneen. Time—2h. 7m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 x	3	5	0
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1	9	0

Batteries—Stewart and Ferrell; Hudlin and Sewell. Umpires—Ormsby, Nallin and Owens. Time—1h. 40m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
Boston	1 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 1	7	15	1
Philadelphia	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0	5	10	1

Batteries—Gaston, Moore and Berry; McDonald, Shores, Rommel, Mahaffey and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Gaston. Losing pitcher—Shores. Umpires—McGowan, Van Grafian and Connolly. Time—1h. 56m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
Detroit	0 5 0 2 0 1 1 0 x	9	8	3
Chicago	2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	3	9	4

Batteries—Hoyt and Hayworth, Schang; McKain and Tate. Umpires—Hildebrand, Geisel and Moriarty. Time—1h. 37m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Paul	11	4	.733
Louisville	11	6	.647
Columbus	9	8	.529
Milwaukee	9	8	.529
Kansas City	7	10	.412
Toledo	6	9	.400
Indianapolis	6	10	.375
Minneapolis	6	10	.375

RESULTS MAY 4

St. Paul 10, Louisville 5.
Toledo 3, Kansas City 2.
Minneapolis 9, Indianapolis 8.
Milwaukee 13, Columbus 12.

CHAMPION CREW AT PRACTICE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 5 (AP)—The Springfield Rowing Association senior eight, United States champion started work for defense of its title this year when it went out on the Connecticut River for the first time this year. Four members of the champions were on hand, with the remainder of the boat taken care of by oarsmen from the junior champions and H. E. Davenport, Columbia rowing captain in 1929, who is now residing in this city.

RIFLE TITLE TO NAVAL ACADEMY

Wins Shoulder-to-Shoulder U. S. Intercollegiate Crown Again

NEW YORK, May 5—Following a complete check of the targets in the national offices of the National Rifle Association in Washington it has been announced that the United States shoulder-to-shoulder intercollegiate championship has been won this year by the United States Naval Academy. The crown was won in 1930 by the Middies, but they bettered their total this season, and last year they also set a record. The 1931 score was 1382 and the 1930 mark 1375. Annapolis also won the Middle Atlantic crown.

Thirty-four college teams competed for the national crown this year. The event was shot in various sectors throughout the country and the leading team in each district won the title of that section. In addition, its score was passed on to Washington, where the best record was to gain the national crown.

The ranges selected for the various title events were at Annapolis, Champaign, Morgantown, Boston and Lincoln. For the first time in history the Missouri Valley shot as a section, although in the past teams from this district had competed as individuals. The course of range fire was 10 shots prone, 10 kneeling and 10 standing. There were five men on each team.

George Washington University of Washington, D. C., was runnerup to the Navy for the national crown, having a score of 1370. University of Iowa won the Western Conference honors with a score of 1355. Iowa was the 1930 champion in the Intercollegiate Conference and held the 1929 national crown.

Carnegie Tech took the Appalachian district honors for the second successive year, its score this time being 1340. City College of New York became the Eastern States and New England champion by scoring 1299. The two titles were held last year by Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The final standing in the United States championship follows:

Navy	1382	Penn State	1278
G. Washington	1370	Pennsylvania	1278
Iowa	1355	Vermont	1276
Carnegie	1340	Kansas State	1276
Maryland	1329	Columbus	1275
West Virginia	1329	*Brooklyn Poly	1269
Cincinnati	1328	Illinois	1258
Pittsburgh	1320	Brooklyn Poly	1251
Ohio State	1320	Missouri	1248
City College	1299	Minnesota	1238
Nebraska	1297	N. Y. U.	1232
M. I. T.	1295	Cooper Union	1231
Conn. Aggies	1293	Wash. Univ'rsity	1221
Indiana	1283	Penn	1220
Columbia	1281	Wisconsin	1203
Johns Hopkins	1279	Boston Univ.	1193
Cornell	1279	Norwich	1185

*Evening session.

British Ryder Cup Players Are Named

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—Seven of the 10 golfers who will defend the Ryder Cup in the matches against the United States at Columbus, O., in June, today were selected by the British Professional Golfers' Association.

The list is headed by Capt. Charles Whitcombe, selected some time ago; Archie Compston, H. C. Jolly, Abe Mitchell, Fred Robson, Ernest Whitcombe, brother of Charles, and W. H. Davies of Wallasey.

The association announced that the three remaining players would be selected in a fortnight, presumably after the Southport tournament, which opens Monday. The team will consist of eight players and two reserves.

The list named occasioned no surprise, except perhaps the failure to name George Duncan, who captained the team which defeated the United States at Moortown in 1929.

Duncan hasn't particularly distinguished himself in the trial matches this spring, but he is an inspired player on many occasions. He has never lost a match to Walter C. Hagen, captain of the United States team, and the general feeling is that he will yet be selected.

W. H. Davies is the only newcomer to the team.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT KEEPS GOLF LEAD

WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS SPRING TEAM MATCH STANDING

First Division

	Matches W.	Matches L.	Points W.	Points L.
Southern District	5	1	30	24
Northern District	4	2	29	25
Central District	3	3	29	25
Eastern District	2	4	25	29
Western District	2	4	25	29
Midland District	2	4	24	30

Northern, Western and Southern districts were the winning teams in the first division of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts spring team match series on Monday over the courses of the Kernwood Country Club, Charles River Country Club and the Brae Burn Country Club, respectively. As a result of these matches, Southern retains the first-division lead, while Northern was able to break away from Central District to assume possession of second place. Northern met and defeated Central, 5 to 4. The other two matches went by 5-to-4 scores also, Southern defeating Midland, and Western defeating Eastern.

Grace English, playing No. 1 for Northern, scored a 4 and 3 victory over Martha Brewer, Central, and Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Southern District leader, won from Frances Stebbins, 5 and 3.

COLUMBIA AWARDS LETTERS

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—The Columbia University athletic committee yesterday announced the award of major "C's" to the two members and the manager of the saber team which won the intercollegiate title this year. The two saber wielders were Haakon G. Gulbransen of Brooklyn and John R. Crap of Claremont, N. H. The manager was J. Nixon Hadley of Tarrytown, N. Y.

PONZI LEADS TOURNEY

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia went into the lead in the all-star pocket billiard tournament last night when he defeated Onofrio Lauri of Brooklyn, 125 to 105 in six innings. Ponzi had won seven matches and lost one. Lauri has won seven and lost two. In the night's other match, Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., defeated Marcel Camp of Detroit, 125 to 105 in 17 innings

West Bromwich Albion Scores A Remarkable 'Double Event'

Wins Promotion From Second to First Division in English Football League Before the Drop of the Curtain

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS (Final)

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Arsenal	28	10	4	127	59	66
Aston Villa	25	9	8	128	78	59
Sheffield Wed.	22	8	12	102	75	52
Portsmouth	18	13	11	84	67	49
Huddersfield Town	18	12	12	81	65	48
Derby County	18	10	14	94	79	46
Middlesbrough	19	8	15	98	90	46
Manchester City	18	10	14	75	70	46
Liverpool	15	12	15	86	85	42
Blackburn Rovers	17	8	17	83	84	42
Sunderland	16	9	17	89	85	41
Chelsea	15	10	17	64	67	40
Grimsby Town	17	5	20	82	87	39
Bolton Wan.	15	9	18	68	81	39
Sheffield United	14	10	18	78	84	38
Leicester City	16	6	20	80	95	38
Newcastle United	15	6	21	78	87	36
West Ham United	14	8	20	79	94	36
Birmingham	13	10	19	55	70	36
Blackpool	11	10	21	71	125	32
Leeds	12	7	23	68	81	31
Manchester United	7	8	27	53	115	22
Second Division						
Everton	28	5	9	121	66	61
West Bromwich	22	10	10	83	49	54
Tottenham	22	7	13	88	55	51
Wolverhampton	21	5	16	84	67	47
Port Vale	21	5	16	67	61	47
Bradford	18	10	14	97	66	46
Preston	17	11	14	83	64	45
Burnley	17	11	14	81	77	45
Southampton	19	6	17	74	62	44
Bradford City	17	10	15	61	63	44
Stoke City	17	10	15	64	71	44
Oldham	16	10	16	61	72	42
Bury	19	3	20	75	82	41
Millwall	16	7	19	71	80	39
Charlton	15	9	18	59	86	39
Bristol City	15	8	19	54	82	38
Notts Forest	14	9	19	80	85	37
Plymouth	14	8	20	76	84	36
Barnesley	13	9	20	59	79	35
Swansea Town	12	10	20	51	74	34
Reading	12	6	24	72	96	30
Cardiff City	8	9	25	47	87	25
THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section						
Chesterfield	26	6	10	102	57	58
Lincoln City	25	7	10	102	59	57
Wrexham	21	12	9	94	62	54
Tranmere Rovers	24	6	12	111	74	54
Southport	22	9	11	88	56	53
Hull City	20	10	12	99	55	50
Stockport	20	9	13	77	61	49
Carlisle	20	5	17	98	81	45
Gateshead	16	13	13	71	73	45
Wigan Borough	19	5	18	76	86	43
Darlington	16	10	16	71	59	42
York City	18	6	18	85	82	42
Accrington	15	9	18	84	108	39
Rotherham	13	12	17	81	83	38
Doncaster Rovers	13	11	18	65	65	37
Barrow	15	7	20	68	89	37
Halifax Town	13	9	20	55	89	35
Crewe	14	6	22	66	93	34
Newbrighton	13	7	23	49	76	33
Hartlepools	12	6	24	67	86	30
Rochdale	12	6	24	62	107	30
Nelson	6	7	29	43	113	19
THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section						
Notts County	24	11	7	97	46	59
Crystal Palace	22	7	13	107	71	51
Brentford	22	6	14	90	64	50
Brighton	17	15	10	68	53	49
South End United	22	5	15	76	60	49
Northampton Town	18	12	12	77	59	48
Lutontown	19	8	15	76	51	46
Queens Pk. Rangers	20	3	10	82	75	43
Fulham	18	7	17	77	75	43
Bournemouth	15	13	14	72	73	43
Torquay	17	9	16	80	84	43
Swindon Town	18	6	18	89	94	42
Exeter City	17	8	17	84	90	42
Coventry City	16	9	17	75	65	41
Bristol Rovers	16	8	18	75	92	40
Gillingham	14	10	18	61	76	38
Wallsall	14	9	19	78	95	37
Watford	14	7	21	72	75	35
Clapton Orient	14	7	21	63	91	35
Thames	13	8	21	54	93	34
Newport County	11	6	25	69	111	28
Norwich City	10	8	24	47	76	28
SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division						
Rangers	27	6	5	96	29	60
Celtic	24	10	4	101	34	58
Motherwell	24	8	6	102	42	56
Partick	24	5	9	76	43	53
Hearts	19	6	13	90	63	44
Aberdeen	17	7	14	79	63	41
Cowdenbeath	17	7	14	58	64	41
Dundee	17	5	16	65	63	39
Airdrieonians	17	5	16	59	66	39
Hamilton	16	5	17	59	57	37
Kilmarnock	15	5	18	59	60	35
Clyde	15	4	19	60	87	34
Queens Park	13	7	18	71	72	33
Falkirk	14	4	20	77	87	32
Mirren	11	8	19	49	72	30
Greenock	11	11	20	58	83	29
Leith	8	11	19	52	85	27
Ayr	8	11	19	53	92	27
Hibernian	9	7	28	49	81	25
East Fife	8	4	26	45	113	20
SECOND DIVISION						
Third Lanark	27	7	4	107	42	61
Dundee United	21	8	9	93	54	50
Dumferlin	20	7	11	83	50	47
Raith Rovers	20	6	12	93	72	46
Queen of South	8	6	14	83	66	42
St. Johnstone	18	6	14	73	64	42
East Stirling	17	7	14	85	74	41
Montrose	19	3	16	75	90	41
Athletic	15	6	11	68	83	36
Alloa	15	5	18	65	87	35
Kings Park	14	6	18	78	70	34
Arbroath	15	4	19	83	94	34
Brechin City	13	7	18	52	84	33
Stenhousmuir	13	6	19	78	98	32
Armadale	13	2	23	74	99	28
Clyde Bank	10	2	26	61	108	22
Bo'Ness	9	4	25	54	100	22

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 4—A brilliant paragraph was written into soccer football history Saturday when the young West Bromwich Albion team celebrated the last day of the 1930-31 season by winning promotion from second to the first division in the English League as an unprecedented follow-up to a victory in the final match of the competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup. No club ever obtained this remarkable "double event" before, although Aston Villa and Preston North End carried off both the league championship and the cup in the campaigns of 1896-97 and 1888-89, respectively; Preston without sustaining a single defeat in the league or conceding a single goal in the cup tournament.

W. G. Richardson, West Bromwich center forward, can consider that the last eight days he has scored four of the most valuable goals in all the long, proud story of his club, for after netting twice in the cup final against Birmingham he scored the winning goal against Stoke Thursday and the one that settled the issue versus Charlton on Saturday. Thursday's score proved to be an all-important one, for Tottenham Hotspur, Albion's rival in the race for second place in division two, was defeated Saturday and so would not have obtained promotion even if Albion had been defeated.

Everton, which secured first place in this competition a long time ago, will reënter the upper section whence it fell only last season. Everton and Albion will take the places of Leeds United and Manchester United, most unsuccessful pair in the first division where honors of being champion and runnerup were some time ago secured by Arsenal and Villa. The latter had a chance of setting up a fresh record for goals scored in the course of one season Saturday, but failed to hit the target and has to rest content with equaling Bradford City's aggregate of 128 compiled in the second division two seasons ago. Arsenal concluded the league program in a blaze of glory, averaging more than 1½ points to each match—a total of 66 was easily recorded—and so great was the ovation for the Londoners at the close of Saturday's match with Bolton that over-exuberant spectators invaded the pitch during play and had to be removed by policemen.

It is customary, at the end of each season, for the leading professional clubs to radiate in all directions to foreign parts, and one learns that Arsenal will leave England May 11 for a Scandinavian tour, in the course of which it will play exhibition games at Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Gothenburg.

For Leeds United to avoid relegation from the first division it was necessary it should beat Derby County Saturday, and that Manchester City should beat Blackpool. The Leeds men did their part all right, but Blackpool frustrated them by holding Manchester City to a draw, thereby wrigging into safety in the last minute. The relegated pair from the second division, Reading and Cardiff City, will descend into the southern section of the third division, and to make room for them Walsall will be transferred to the northern group.

The third division top place in the final standing in each section carries promotion, which means that Notts County and Chesterfield will be found in Division Two next season. Newport County, Norwich City, Rochdale and Nelson all have to seek reëlection to the league along with any new aspirants to the competition.

In Scotland, the Glasgow Rangers are champions for the fifth season in succession, while the Edinburgh Hibernian and East Fife will have to operate in the second division in 1931-32. Hibernian was never relegated before. The promoted clubs are Third Lanark and Dundee United, winner and runnerup in the second division. A rather curious feature of the exchange in places is that East Fife was promoted and Dundee relegated only last season. And so the curtain falls on football and the stage is left clear for the unfoldment of the cricket program with the English county championship, overshadowed last season by test matches, restored to its old place at the top of the bill.

The summary of the winners of tournaments apart from the English and Scottish League championships: International Championship, England; Amateur International Championship, England and Scotland, jointly; International Interleague, English League; Inter-army, British Army; English Football Association Challenge Cup, West Bromwich Albion; English F. A. Amateur Cup, Wycombe Wanderers; English Amateur F. A. Cup, Cambridge Town; Arthur Dunn Cup (old public schoolboys), Old Dykhamists; Inter-Hospitals, Guys Hospital; Scottish F. A. Cup, Glasgow Celtic; Scottish F. A. Second Eleven Cup, Glasgow Rangers; Irish F. A. Cup, Linfield; Irish League, Glentoran; Irish Free State League, Shelborne; Welsh Cup, Wrexham.

TWO COLLEGES TIED FOR LEAD

Texas and Texas A. & M. Top Southwestern Conference Baseball Standing

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE BASEBALL STANDING

	W	L	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
Texas	6	1	57	16	.857
Texas A. & M.	6	1	54	21	.857
Baylor	7	2	80	26	.777
Rice	3	5	33	60	.375
South. Methodist	1	7	16	76	.125
Texas Christian	1	8	28	70	.111

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Tex., May 5—Texas A. & M.'s 5-to-3 victory over Baylor University placed the University of Texas and Texas A. & M. in a tie for the baseball leadership of the Southwest Conference, each having 6 wins and 1 loss. Although the Aggies nosed out the Baylor team earlier in the season, the defeat was surprising. This loss practically puts the Baylor Bears out of the baseball race as they have only one more game to play.

The best the Baylor team can now look for is a three-way tie. This would come about if the Baylor team succeeds in winning its last game against the leading Texas Longhorns, May 7, and the Longhorns win from the Aggies, May 16.

F. M. Shaw '33 of A. & M. and O. P. Ellison '32 of Baylor, the two leading Conference pitchers, hooked up in a pitching duel, which was broken up in the ninth inning by a home run by L. H. Veltman '32, Aggies outfielder. This made the first defeat Ellison has suffered. The A. & M. team so far has been the only team in the Conference that has been able to win from the Bears.

In other games during the past week, the Texas Longhorns won from the Texas Christians by the score of 8 to 6. A home run by E. A. Koy '33, Longhorn center fielder, won the game for the Longhorns. Texas was also able to defeat Southern Methodist 7 to 0, when Oscar Peebles '31 held the Methodist to four hits. The Aggies kept pace with the Longhorns by defeating Rice Institute by the score of 9 to 2, and Texas Christian University 16 to 3.

E. A. Koy '33 and L. H. Veltman '32 are tied for Conference batting honors, each having an average of .423. They are closely followed by Troy Potter '32 of Southern Methodist and Jake Wilson of Baylor, who are hitting above the .400 mark. With the exception of two or three players, every hitter in the Conference dropped in his average. Last week's leading hitter, R. L. Ater '33 of Texas, dropped from .473 to .333.

M. J. De la Fuente '31 is the leading Conference pitcher with four wins and no losses. He is followed by A. K. Hawes of A. & M. with two wins and no losses. The leading hitters:

Players	College	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
B. M. Sellars, p.	Rice	3	2	3	1.000
C. R. Winton, p.	Texas	1	1	1	1.000
E. M. Watson, lf.	Texas	3	1	2	.666
A. K. Hawes, p.	Tex. A. & M.	6	3	3	.500
J. P. Miller, 1b.	T. A. & M.	2	0	1	.500
Steve Byerly, 1b.	Baylor	7	2	3	.428
E. A. Koy, cf.	Texas	26	11	11	.423
L. H. Veltman, cf.	T. A. & M.	26	11	11	.423
Troy Porter, 3b.	S. M. U.	32	2	13	.406
Jake Wilson, rf.	Baylor	38	10	14	.394
O. W. Steil, rf.	T. C. U.	18	5	7	.388
R. C. Bell, lf.	Tex. A. & M.	27	7	10	.370
E. R. Jones, 1b.	Rice	26	3	9	.346
R. B. Kiersky, lf.	Baylor	32	10	11	.343
J. L. Hirstine, 1b.	T. C. U.	32	4	11	.343
Barton Koch, c.	Baylor	35	8	12	.342

NORTHWESTERN WINS SHUTOUT FROM IOWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., May 5—Its fifth "Big Ten" baseball game was won by Northwestern University here yesterday, a 7-to-0 triumph over University of Iowa. The veteran, M. E. Fyfe '31, pitched a two-hit game, though he struck out only six batsmen. Iowa's first hit came on a slow grounder by J. A. Mowry '31, centerfielder, along the first base line in the sixth. In the seventh L. A. Reedquist '31, first baseman, beat out another infield bobble.

The Wildcats started hitting in the first inning when D. F. Schuett '31, third baseman, connected with a home run. Four hits, two bases on balls and one duster, earned four runs in the fourth inning. With none out, F. H. Stempel '33, replaced H. R. Bush '33, for Iowa and retired the side and held the Wildcats in check thereafter.

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
Northwestern	1 1 1 4 0 0 0 0 x	7	8	0
Iowa	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	2	2

Batteries—Fyfe and Crizevsky for Northwestern; Bush, Stempel and Nelson for Iowa.

Texas Tennis Team Promises To Capture Conference Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Tex.—Prospects for another Southwest Conference tennis championship are exceedingly bright this year for the University of Texas tennis team. Led by Capt. Earl A. Taylor '31, Brownwood, and Bruce P. Barnes '31, Austin, the Longhorns are expected to make a clean sweep in both the singles and the doubles at the Conference meet, which is to be held in the middle of May.

Barnes already has two Conference singles championships to his credit. He won his first in 1929 when he defeated his teammate, R. Berkeley Bell '30. His second championship came last year when he defeated Jacob H. Hess Jr. '32 of Rice Institute.

Besides these two veterans, the Longhorns have on their tennis team Karl F. Kamrath '33, Austin, who is ranked next to Barnes; Lucien Jean B. LaCoste '31, San Antonio; A. Warner McNair '32, Fargo, N. D.; Mitchell Darby '32, Houston, and Sterling B. Williams '33, Austin.

In the three meets the Longhorns have played, not a single set has been lost by them. The Longhorns have won straight matches from Tulane University, Baylor University, and Drake University.

Much of the success which former Longhorn tennis players have achieved is due to the coaching ability of their coach, Dr. D. A. Penick. Coach Penick has instructed such nationally known tennis men as R. Berkeley Bell '30, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. '28, Edward O. Mather '27, Albert L. Love '26, Lewis N. White '24 and Louis L. Thalheimer '24.

Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 16

JOHN (JACK) RUSSELL

Boston Red Sox, American League

First played professional baseball with the Paris club of the East Texas League in 1925. Born in Paris, Tex., Oct. 24, 1905. A right-handed batter and thrower. Six feet 1 inch in height, weighs about 180 pounds, and is a pitcher. One of few players to jump from a class D minor league to the majors and remain there. His record:

	Games	Won	Lost
1925—Paris, East Texas League	29	7	11
1926—Boston, American League	36	0	5
1927—Boston, American League	34	4	9
1928—Boston, American League	32	11	14
1929—Boston, American League	35	6	18
1930—Boston, American League	35	9	20

GOLF BALLS PUT TO A TEST—NO RESULT

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—A match designed to test the comparative merits of the old golf ball and the new larger and lighter sphere adopted as standard in the United States, yesterday lacked conclusiveness as Abe Mitchell defeated young Henry Cotton, 1 up, in 36 holes.

Whatever advantage there was lay with the old ball as Mitchell gained his 1 up lead on Cotton while playing the old ball on the first 18 at the Wentworth Club and then only held Cotton even in the afternoon playing the new. Cotton used the new ball in the morning and the old in the afternoon.

The feature of the match, however, was not the test of balls but the test of styles with Mitchell exhibiting an artistic mastery of ball control under all conditions that often left his more vigorous, slashing adversary floundering around in rough or bunker.

OREGON WINS THIRD STRAIGHT GAME, 8-7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., May 5—The University of Oregon baseball team defeated the Washington State College nine, 8 to 7, in a last-inning rally, scoring three runs to win. The contest was the first of a two-game series to be played here and made it three-straight victories for the Lemon and Yellow, two from the University of Idaho and one from the visitors.

S. N. Fiscus '33, Washington State pitcher, held the Lemon and Yellow aggregation to one hit until the eighth, when the Oregon team connected for three runs. He was replaced by a pinch hitter in the visitors' half of the ninth. Although the Crimson and Gray scored three runs to forge into the lead again during its half of the ninth the Oregon team was determined to keep its winning streak and rallied for three runs without an out to win the game. Score by innings:

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
Oregon	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 3	8	11	5
Washington State	1 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 3	7	8	9

Batteries—Bloom and Shaneman; Fiscus, Jones and Mitchell. Umpire—Edwards.

NEW SOCIAL WORK IN BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2—The University of Buffalo has approved plans for a new course in social work, opening next September and administered by the department of sociology and anthropology, according to an announcement on April 29. Coöperative relations will be maintained with the social agencies of the city.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Birmingham	12	7	.632
Memphis	12	8	.600
Atlanta	10	8	.556
Little Rock	9	8	.529
Nashville	10	9	.526
New Orleans	8	10	.444
Mobile	8	12	.400
Chattanooga	6	13	.316

RESULTS MAY 4

Nashville 7, Chattanooga 4.
Atlanta at Birmingham (postponed).
Little Rock at New Orleans (postponed).

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Amherst 6, Bowdoin 0.
Bowdoin 6, Amherst 0.
Illinois 14, Northwestern 4.
Minnesota 14, Iowa 4.
New York 4, Manhattan 2.
Villanova 6, Lehigh 2.

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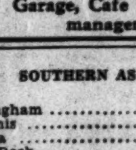
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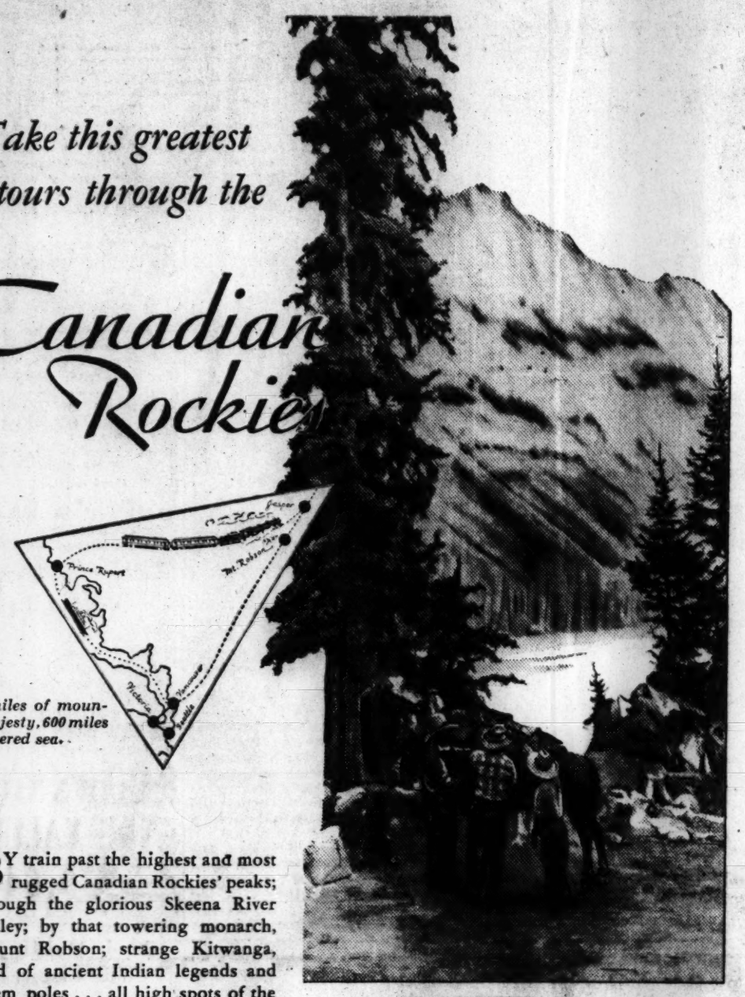

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MOVEMENT OF STOCK PRICES VERY ERRATIC

Rally in Early Afternoon Quickly Lost—Trading Is Still Quiet

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Stocks fluctuated irregularly today, but showed a heavy undertone. Trading was quiet.

An early afternoon rally, amounting to a point in active issues, was quickly lost when pressure against the steel shares developed during the late trading.

United States Steel dropped a couple of points, and Inland nearly 3. Republic and Bethlehem sagged moderately.

American Can, American Telephone, Allied Chemical and Westinghouse declined 1 to 2. Woolworth was strong.

Sales exceeded 1,500,000 shares.

Finding little or nothing in the business or industrial news upon which a further rally might be based, bears again applied pressure in spots, but they were not aggressive. It was said in brokerage circles that at least two large operators recently identified with the short side had closed out their contracts and retired for a vacation.

Professional Trading

Wall Street was interested in the suggestions of Melvin E. Traylor, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, before the International Chamber of Commerce. His suggestion that marginal transactions be limited to $10,000 or more was in line with a strong feeling in some quarters that marginal transactions should be restricted to persons with adequate means to take the risks.

During the palmy days of the bull market, almost anyone could walk into a brokerage office and by depositing a certain amount of cash open an account. Few, if any, questions were asked. Some of the more conservative houses have of late adopted a policy of making fairly thorough investigation of prospective clients.

Mr. Traylor's condemnation of the activities of floor traders brought out the traditional justification of their activities—namely, that they "make" the market. By that they mean that they keep stock moving and provide a ready market, or prevent wide price fluctuations between transactions. There has been a tendency toward curbing their activities over the last several years, and several bankers feel that more might be done.

Wall Street was also interested in further unconfirmed reports of discussions looking toward an increase in freight rates to improve the railroads' credit position and help maintain wage scales.

Bonds Move Upward

Trading in bonds was concentrated today among relatively few issues but the trend in most groups was plainly upward, though the majority of the gains were narrow. Aggregate sales were somewhat larger than yesterday's low total.

Activity appeared in the rails, most of which were steady or higher.

Transactions in foreign obligations were distributed among a diversified group of bonds but the sales of many of them were small also. Argentine 6s of May, 1961, and Australian 5s of 1957 were fractionaly higher. Uruguayan 6s of 1960 made a good gain but German 5½s, Polish 7s and Sao Paulo 7s reflected some selling pressure.

Public utility and industrial bonds were less active than other groups. Phillips Petroleum 5½s made a sharp gain.

Stock-privilege issues moved upward in the morning with the corresponding stocks but some of them did not hold their gains.

ITALY TO ISSUE INTERNAL LOAN

ROME, May 5 (AP)—Italy will issue an internal loan of 4,000,000,000 lire, about $210,000,000, the Council of Ministers decided today.

It will be used to pay off the 3½ per cent and 5 per cent consolidated bonds falling due July 1, and treasury bonds due Nov. 15.

Holders of these bonds may exchange them for the new loan.

The loan, which is for nine years, will be issued between May 15 and May 26 at 95, bearing 5 per cent interest. It will be handled by a group of Italian banks headed by the Bank of Italy.

The bonds also carry a provision by which the holders of certain numbers receive each year two prizes of 1,000,000 lire each, two of 500,000 and four of 100,000.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last May 5	Last May 4
25	Allied Kid	70	70	70	..
100	Am Found	3½	3½	3½	3½
645	Am T&T	183½	179¼	179¼	182¾
100	Amoskeag	9	9	9	..
100	Andes Pet	.20	.20	.20	.20
175	B & Sanf	25½	25¼	25½	25
17	Bos [illegible] pf	85	85	85	85
75	B&[illegible] pr pf	102¾	102	102¾	102½
150	[illegible]ange	6	5¾	6	6
200	[illegible]	5¼	5¼	5¼	4¾
50	East SS	21	21	21	21
20	E G&F pf	83½	83½	83½	83½
40	E G&F prpf	93	92¾	93	92¾
50	E Mass Ry	1	1	1	..
370	E Mass pf	5	4½	4½	..
55	Edison Elec	249	248	248	249¾
120	Em Asso	17⅜	17	17⅜	17
125	First Nat S	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	..
15	Galv T pf	3½	3½	3½	..
100	Gen Capital	32½	32	32½	31½
110	Gilchrist	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
75	Hancock	.65	.65	.65	..
15	Hygrade pf	90	90	90	..
100	Int Button	9	9	9	9
47	Isle Royale	3¼	3	3	3¼
30	Jenk Tel	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
545	La Salle	.50	.50	.50	..
90	Nash	32½	32	32	30⅞
136	Nat Ser	2⅜	2	2⅜	..
50	NE Pub pf	18	18	18	..
50	NE Tel	136½	135	136	..
1715	No Butte	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾
186	Pac Mills	19	18¼	19	18½
100	Quincy Min	6¼	6	6¼	6½
40	Reece But	15	15	15	15½
420	Shawmut	12½	12¼	12¼	12½
75	Stone Web	39⅜	38	38	37⅞
30	Sull Mach	16	16	16	..
20	Swift Int	37	37	37	..
53	Swift & Co	28	27⅝	27⅝	..
235	Torrington	40	40	40	40
65	Uni Found	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅝
141	UUnUi Shoe	51½	50½	51½	51
220	Uni Gas	7¾	7	7	7⅜
28	US&El Pow	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Utah Met	.30	.30	.30	..
75	Util Hyd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
55	War Broc	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝	30⅜
20	Westfield	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	..
	BONDS				
$5000	Asso E L 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1000	Chi Jct 4s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	..

MALAYAN RUBBER SHIPMENTS

LONDON, May 5—Shipments of crude rubber from Malaya in April totaled 43,368 tons, compared with 48,589 in March.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	1931 Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 5	Last May 4
14⅛	5⅛	..	Abitibi	200	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	6
36	35	..	Ab & Straus	400	33½	32½	32½	..
23½	15	1.60	Adams Ex	1100	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	16⅝
32¾	22¾	2	Adams Mill	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	..
11⅝	5⅛	..	Adv-Rumely	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
109¾	77⅞	3¶	Air Reduc	2300	86⅛	83	83	86
10⅜	3⅛	..	Airway El	2300	6	5½	6	5½
15⅛	7	.40	Alaska Jun	11900	14⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅝
12⅝	6⅝	..	Alleghany	2800	8	7⅛	7⅝	7¼
59	33	5½	Allegh pf xd	100	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	..
102¾	116¼	6¶	Allied Chem	3800	127⅛	122	122	125
126	122	7	Allied Ch pf	100	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	123
42¾	27¾	2	Allis-Chal	1400	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	28½
23	16⅛	2	Amerada	400	18⅛	18	18⅛	18
62¾	36	3¶	Am Bk Note	100	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40
66¼	62	3	Am Bk N pf	70	63⅜	62½	62½	..
2½	2¼	..	Am Ag Conn	400	1¼	1	1	..
29¼	14	..	Am Ag Conn pf	200	14	14	14	..
4⅜	2⅛	..	Am Beet S	200	3	3	3	..
17⅞	8	..	Am Beet S pf	400	10½	10¼	10¼	..
38	28¾	2.40	Am Brake	400	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	29⅝
12⅝	6	..	Am Br Bov	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝
129⅝	105⅝	5¶	Am Can	43200	111⅛	107⅞	108	110
38⅜	19⅞	3	Am Car & F	200	22	21⅛	22	21
48⅜	38¼	2¶	Am Chicle	100	44	44	44	45
16	9	..	Am En Til	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
51⅝	26¾	..	Am FPw	16700	33⅜	32	32⅜	32⅞
90	74	..	Am & FP p	200	83	83	83	..
100	85¼	6	Am & FP 7	600	96	95	96	..
79⅛	56⅞	7	Am & FP 2pf	400	59¼	59	59	59¼
10⅜	6¼	..	Am Hawaii	100	7	7	7	..
31⅛	23¾	3	Am Ice	400	25¼	25	25	25
26	12⅝	..	Am Int Corp	2100	15½	14⅞	15¼	15½
30⅜	17⅞	2	Am Loco	200	20	20	20	..
23¾	14½	3	Am Metals	400	14¾	14½	14½	14¾
64⅞	39⅞	1‡	Am Pw&Lt	600	44⅛	43⅛	43⅜	42⅝
21½	13¼	.60	Am Radiat	8100	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
130	141	7	Am Radiat pf	50	141¼	141¼	141¼	..
12⅝	5	..	Am Repub	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
37⅜	24⅛	..	Am Roll Mill	1000	26¼	25½	25½	26¼
66	48	5	Am Saf Raz	300	51½	50⅝	51⅛	51
102¾	93½	6	Am Smelt pf	100	94¼	94¼	94¼	94½
58½	36¼	4	Am Smelt	1000	37⅜	36¼	36¼	37¼
4½	1⅞	..	Am Solvents	200	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2½
31¼	17¾	3	Am Stl Fnd	100	19	19	19	18⅜
113	110	7	Am Stl F pf	30	110	110	110	110
11½	4⅜	..	Am Solv pf	400	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅛
201¾	176⅛	9	Am Tel&T	19400	183⅜	179	180	182
105	75	8	Am Type	100	75	75	75	80
110½	105	7	Am Type pf	70	108	108	108	108
80¾	52½	3	Am Wat W	300	58	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
107	101¼	6	Am Wat W 6	200	104	104	104	..
79	54	3	Am W w ct	100	54	54	54	..
11⅞	6⅞	..	Am Wool	400	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8
39½	21	..	Am Wool pf	2100	33½	31⅜	31⅜	32
8¾	4½	..	Am Zinc	100	5	5	5	4⅞
43¼	25⅝	1½	Anaconda	25100	27⅛	25⅝	26¼	26⅛
72	38½	7	Armour D pf	200	50	50	50	50
4½	2	..	Arm Ill A	1200	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
2⅞	1¼	..	Arm Ill B	900	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
47	14⅞	..	Arm Ill pf	400	16	15⅛	15⅛	16½
7½	3⅝	..	Arnold Cons	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
28⅞	5¾	2¶	Asso Apparel	1800	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	7½
24⅝	19¼	2½	Asso Dry G	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	23⅛
203⅜	164⅛	10	Atchison	1600	170	168¼	169½	169⅜
108¼	102½	5	Atchison pf	200	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	..
39	18⅛	1	Atl G&WI	300	18½	18½	18½	..
23⅜	12½	1	Atl Refin	1500	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	15
99⅞	94	6	Atlas Pwd pf	20	94	94	94	94½
295½	101½	4‡	Auburn Auto	13900	225½	209	212	217⅜
6⅛	3	..	Aviation	2400	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
			—B—					
27⅞	15¾	1¾	Baldwin	400	17⅞	17	17	17½
104½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	20	90½	90	90½	..
87⅞	58½	5	Balt & O	1100	65½	63⅛	64	65½
66⅜	54	3½	Bangr & A	100	54	54	54	..
10	4	2	Barker Bros	110	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
14½	8	1	Barnsdall A	800	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
81	65	4	Beatrice	400	71	70½	70½	..
111	106	7	Beatrice pf	300	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	..
25½	15⅝	1	Bendix	4600	19⅜	18½	18½	19¼
46¼	32¼	2	Best & Co	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
70⅜	39¼	4	Beth Steel	23600	45¾	43½	44¼	44⅜
123⅞	106¾	7	Beth Steel pf	200	112¼	109¾	112¼	..
24	19⅛	1½	Bldw Knox	1000	20¼	19⅞	20¼	..
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	200	34⅞	34¼	34¼	34½
66¼	60	4¶	Bon Ami A	600	62	62	62	60
3	1⅜	..	Booth Fish	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
76½	64⅜	3¶	Borden	2700	68	66¼	66¼	67⅛
30¾	17⅝	1	Borg Warner	1200	21½	21	21	21⅜
22¾	13⅝	1½¶	Briggs	2900	16⅛	15¼	15¼	15⅜
5¼	2	..	Brockway	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
69⅝	53⅞	4	Bklyn Man T	1700	58	57	57	57⅛
94¼	85⅜	6	Bklyn Man pf	200	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	89
10⅜	8	..	Bklyn-Queen	400	8⅛	8	8	8½
129⅜	103	5	Bklyn Un G	200	108	108	108	108
15	8⅛	..	Bruns Balke	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛
9½	4⅝	..	Bruns Term	1100	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝
34⅞	21⅞	2½	Bucy cv pf	300	27	26¼	26¼	..
15⅜	9⅛	1½	Bulova Watch	700	10¼	9⅞	10⅜	..
85	22	..	Burns Br pf	10	32	32	32	..
32¼	21⅛	..	Burroughs	500	25	24½	24½	24½
31	17	2½	Bush Term	300	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	23
20⅝	12¾	..	Buterick	400	13⅞	13⅜	13⅛	..
69¾	33½	..	Byers	5200	39¼	36⅝	37	38½
			—C—					
53	20½	2	Calif Pack	1900	28½	25½	25½	25
43¾	33	..	Calu & Ariz	200	33	33	33	33
11⅝	7¼	..	Calu & Hecla	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
40¼	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	6600	43	41⅜	41⅞	40⅜
45⅜	33⅞	2½	Can Pac	1200	34⅜	32⅜	32¼	34
16	9½	..	Capital Adm	200	14	13⅞	14	13⅞
102	98	..	Caro C&O st	20	99½	99½	99½	99⅜
131½	74	5	Case Thresh	14400	94	90⅛	90⅞	92¼
116	105¼	6	Case Th pf	20	105¼	105¼	105¼	105⅛
52⅛	25½	7	Caterpillar	3400	29⅜	27	27⅞	29⅛
24⅞	19	3	Cen Aguirre	400	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	20¼
70	57¼	1½	Cent Rib pf	40	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	59⅛
30⅞	15½	1.50	Cerro de P	200	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
23⅛	8⅞	..	Checker Cab	400	10⅛	10	10	..
46½	38¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	3100	41	40⅛	40⅜	40½
2¾	⅞	..	Chi & Alton	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
1⅞	¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	600	1	⅞	1	⅞
7⅞	4⅝	..	Chi Gt West	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞
26⅜	19¼	..	Chi Gt W pf	400	23	22½	22½	..
8⅞	4⅜	..	Chi M&SP	100	5	5	5	5
15⅜	7⅞	..	Chi M&SP pf	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛
45½	29	4	Chi & NW	700	33½	32⅞	33	..
116	103	7	Chi & NW pf	100	107	107	107	..
15⅛	6½	..	Chi Pneu	400	9¼	9	9½	..
12⅜	10⅛	6	Chick Cot O	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
33¾	18½	2.40	Childs	900	22⅞	21¾	21¾	22½
101	90	7	Chi RI 7%	200	92	92	92	91¾
90	83	6	Chi RI 6%	100	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¼
25¾	15⅞	1	Chrysler	13500	20⅜	19¼	19⅜	20⅛
25	17	..	City Stor A	70	17	17	17	..
4⅜	2⅜	..	City Stores	200	3	2⅞	3	..
37⅞	30⅛	3.60‡	City Ice	200	32¼	31½	32½	..
22⅞	16	2	Clark Equip	100	16	16	16	..
102	95	7	Cluett P pf	10	101	101	101	..
170	142⅛	6	Coca Cola	1100	148¾	146¼	147	146
74⅛	71	7	Collins & A pf	100	72½	72½	72½	..
52⅛	50½	3	Coca Cola A	200	52¼	52¼	52¼	..
17⅞	9	..	Collins & A	1100	12	11¾	12	11⅞
32⅛	15⅛	..	Colo F&I	600	17	15⅞	15⅞	16½
115	90	8	Colo F&I pf	10	90	90	90	..
45⅜	30½	2‡	Colum Gas	2900	33¼	32⅛	32¼	32¾
111⅛	65⅛	5‡	Col Carbon	500	72⅜	70¾	70¾	71
16⅜	7¾	..	Col Graph	3000	9¾	9	9	9
23⅛	15	1¾	Com Cred	500	17¼	17	17¼	16¼
23½	20	2	Com Cred pf	100	22½	22½	22½	..
35⅞	31¾	3	Com Cred A	100	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	33½
24½	21⅛	2	Com Cr pf B	100	24	24	24	..
90	82	2	Com Inv Tr cv pf	100	84¼	84	84	..
34	23	6	Com Inv Tr	200	25	25	25	24½
21½	12⅛	..	Com Sol	5000	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	14
12	8	.40	Comwlth So	4500	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8⅜
100¾	91½	6	Comwlth So 6pf	400	94½	94¼	94½	94
12⅜	6⅞	..	Congoleum	1300	9	9	9	9¼
15	5	..	Con Film	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
18⅞	13⅛	2	Con Film pf	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
109⅝	82½	4	Con Gas	6600	95¾	93¼	94	94½
104¼	101½	5	Con Gas pf	300	105	104¾	104¾	104¾
15⅞	13	1	Con Laundries	100	13	13	13	14
1¾	¼	..	Con Textile	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
8½	4¼	..	Cntainer A	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
30	10	..	Cnt Bak A	1100	13⅞	12¼	12¼	13¾
3⅜	1⅛	..	Cnt Bak B	1100	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
77¼	44⅞	8	Cnt Bak pf	400	52½	52	52½	51
62¾	47	2½	Cnt Can	4900	55⅛	53¾	53¾	54½
4½	2⅞	..	Cnt Mtrs	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
12	6⅛	..	Cnt Oil	1400	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅜
12	3⅝	..	Cnt Shares	2300	6	4⅞	5	6
86⅜	62½	3¶	Crn Prod	1200	67¼	67	67	66
153⅛	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	30	151¼	150½	150½	151¼
18	8¼	2¶	Coty	300	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	..
34½	27	..	Cream of Wh	400	29	28½	28½	..
19⅜	12¾	..	Crex Carpet	100	14	14	14	..
6⅞	3¼	..	Crown Zell	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
63	43⅜	..	Crucible	200	45	45	45	..
106	90⅜	7	Crucible pf	20	95	93	95	94
2⅝	⅞	..	Cuba Cane Prod	200	1	⅞	⅞	1
48⅞	41	4	Cudahy	400	42⅜	41⅞	41⅞	..
100	76	6	Curtis Pub	400	80⅜	80	80	80
118⅜	113¼	7	Curtis P pf	100	115½	115½	115½	..
5⅞	2⅜	..	Curtiss Wr	3200	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
8½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	2500	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4¾
			—D—					
23	11½	..	Davison	400	12	11½	11½	13
157¼	131	9	Del & Hud	200	132½	132½	132½	..
102	65¼	4	Del Lac & W	800	66	65¼	65⅜	66
45¾	26⅜	..	Denv RG pf	400	27	26⅜	27	..
195	165	8	Det Edison	100	166	166	166	..
23	14⅞	1½	Diamond M	1300	18⅛	17¼	17¼	17½
26	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	500	26	25½	26	25¾
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11
107	77⅞	4¶	Dupont	6600	85½	82½	82⅞	84⅛
			—E—					
185¾	143⅞	5¶	East Kodak	1600	157	154¼	154¼	156½
21⅞	12½	1.60	Eaton Axle	2500	14⅜	13¼	13¾	14
11⅝	3¼	..	Eitingon	800	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞
69	35½	..	Eitingon pf	200	56	55⅜	56	..
74⅜	45⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	4700	52	50	51	51
3⅞	2⅛	..	Elec Boat	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
60⅜	38⅛	1	Elec P&L	12300	46⅛	44⅛	44⅛	45⅛
108⅛	100	7	Elec P&L pf	200	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101
98⅛	84¼	6	El P&L 6 pf	400	94	93⅞	94	93⅝
66	50⅛	5	Elec Sto Bat	800	57	57	57	..
2¾	¾	..	Emer-Br A	100	1	1	1	..
113	102½	7	End John pf	200	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
91	85	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf	400	85	85	85	..
98	93	..	Eng PS 6 pf	500	94½	93½	93½	..
39¾	23¾	..	Erie	600	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	23⅞
12⅜	6½	..	Eureka Vac	100	7⅞	7	7	..
8⅝	4⅛	..	Evans Auto L	100	5	5	5	5
			—F—					
29⅝	16	1.60	Fairb Morse	400	18	18	18	..
23⅞	15⅛	..	Fed Dept St	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	22½
100	85¼	6½	Filene pf	50	100	100	100	..
55	41	2½	First Nat St	1400	52½	51⅞	51⅜	51⅛
⅞	½	..	Fisk Rubber	900	½	½	½	⅝
102½	97	6	Florsheim S pf	20	98	98	98	..
64½	35¼	2	Foster & Wh	1200	39¾	38	38	39
38⅜	16¼	4	Fox A	4500	20	18⅞	19	19⅛
43¼	27⅝	3	Freeport Tx	800	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	30
			—G—					
6⅝	3½	..	Gabriel A	200	3½	3½	3½	..
60	48	5	Gamewell	10	48	48	48	48
7⅝	4⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
73⅜	56⅞	4	Gen Am Tk	700	61	60	60⅞	60¼
47	20⅝	3	Gen Asphalt	4000	23⅝	22⅛	22½	22
25⅝	17⅞	2	Gen Baking	800	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	20⅝
114	98	8	Gen Bak pf	10	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	..
65	37⅛	..	Gen Cable pf	100	38	38	38	..
64⅜	40⅜	1.60	Gen Elec	21100	44⅛	43	43⅛	44⅛
12⅞	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	5700	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
56	47⅞	3	Gen Foods	2700	51⅝	50⅞	50⅞	51
76⅝	54	8	Gen G&E cv pf	100	65	65	65	..
8⅝	4⅛	.30	Gen G&E A	400	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	..
100	96	6	Gen Mills pf	400	99	99	99	99
48	35¼	3	Gen Motors	48000	42⅞	41⅜	41⅝	42¾
103¼	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	1300	100⅞	100½	100½	100½
23	14⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	300	16¼	16	16	16
31	19	2½	Gen Pr Ink	80	20	20	20	..
15⅛	3⅜	..	Gen Theater	16000	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4½
84⅛	49⅜	5	Gen Ry Sig	200	55	55	55	55½
9⅛	4⅜	..	Gen Realty	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
74⅜	54	6	Gen Realty pf ww	100	58½	58	58	..
57⅞	37	4	Gen Refrac	600	39¾	38	39¾	38¼
34⅞	21⅛	..	Gillette	16900	33⅞	32⅛	32¾	32⅛
75	62⅜	5	Gillette pf	500	73⅜	73	73⅜	72
7⅞	4⅛	..	Gimbel Br	700	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
48	37⅞	7	Gimbel pf	100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	37⅞
78	48	7	Glidden ppf	100	57⅞	56	57⅞	56
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1500	6	6	6	5⅞
42⅛	31⅛	2½	Gold Dust	1700	36¼	35⅛	35⅛	35⅝
20⅞	9	..	Goodrich	2100	12⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11½
52⅝	32½	3	Goodyear	12000	42½	39½	40	39⅝
91	72	7	Goodyear 1pf	400	81	79	79	77
13¾	4⅞	..	Gotham Hos	200	12½	12½	12½	12½
6½	3⅞	..	Graham-P	2700	6½	6	6¼	6¼
22⅝	13¼	2	Granby	200	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	14
18⅞	10⅝	..	Grand Union	1400	15½	14½	14½	..
44⅝	36	3	Grand Union pf	100	41	41	41	..
36⅞	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	1100	36½	36	36¼	36
69⅞	55⅞	5	Grt Nor pf	700	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56
23½	19⅛	2	Grt Nor Ore	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
11⅞	7⅛	..	Grt W Sug	600	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
96½	85⅝	7	Grt W Sug pf	20	89¾	89¾	89¾	..
6⅝	2⅞	..	Grisby Gru	200	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
37½	14	..	Gulf Steel	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
			—H—					
9¾	6⅛	..	Hahn Dpt St	700	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
19⅝	13	2	Hall Print	300	13⅜	13	13½	13½
103	100	6	Hamilton W pf	50	103	103	103	..
41	35	1.80¶	Hamilton W	30	36	36	36	..
44¼	30	2	Harbison	200	30⅜	30½	30½	31⅝
7⅝	3⅛	..	Hartman B	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8	3⅛	..	Hayes Body	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
18	13⅛	1.20	Hercules Mot	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛
103¾	87	5	Hershey Ch	1200	95	95	95	94
104	93	5	Hershey pf	100	101	101	101	102½
19⅝	5⅝	..	Hollander	100	13¾	13½	13¾	..
[illegible]	4¼	..	Houdaille B	100	6	6	6	5½
68½	35¼	..	Houston Oil	400	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	40⅞
14⅝	8⅛	..	Houston Oil new	200	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9
26	15⅝	1	Hudson Mot	700	17⅛	16⅞	17	17¼
26	15	1	Hudson Mot	700	17⅛	16⅞	17	17¼
13⅛	7	..	Hupp Motors	3100	8¾	8⅛	8½	8⅝
			—I—					
89	53⅞	4	Ill Central	700	62	61⅞	62	61⅞
78	70½	4	Ill Cen LL	30	71⅛	70½	70½	..
86	28½	4	Ind Rayon	1900	31⅛	29⅞	31¼	31⅞
182	115	4	Ingersoll R	100	133	133	133	..
71	44¼	2½	Inland Steel	2100	46¼	44¼	44¼	..
11⅞	6¼	..	Inspiration	300	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
179⅞	145½	6¶	Int Business	300	160	157	157	157¼
51¼	23	7	Int Agri ppf	100	23	23	23	..
12⅜	7¾	.50	Int Carriers	200	8	8	8	8
62½	34¼	4	Int Cement	200	38	37	37	37
4	1⅛	..	Int Combus	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
60½	46¼	2½	Int Harv	1700	49¼	48⅜	48¾	49
31	21⅝	2b	Int Hyd El	400	24½	24¼	24¼	24
73¼	55	4	Int Match pf	700	60½	59	59½	59½
20⅛	13⅞	.60	Int Nickel	19700	15	14¼	14⅜	14⅝
10¼	5½	..	Int P&P A	300	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
6	2½	..	Int P&P B	300	4¼	3⅞	4¼	..
4½	2	..	Int P&P C	200	2¼	2	2¼	2¾
43½	24⅞	7	Int P&P pf	300	28	26¼	26¼	28
16¼	10	..	Int Print Ink	100	10	10	10	..
42	29¾	3	Int Salt	1200	32	31	31	..
48⅜	47	3	Int Shoe	900	47⅛	47	47⅛	47
90⅛	70	7	Int Silver pf	50	71¼	70	70	..
38⅜	18¾	2	Int Tel & T	25100	28⅝	27⅛	27⅛	27½
15	8⅛	.60	Interlake	700	8⅛	8	8	..
67½	58	7	Inter D xw	10	61¾	61¾	61¾	..
18½	12½	1	Intertype	100	12½	12½	12½	..
9¼	5	..	Inv Equ	300	5¾	5⅝	5¾	..
			—J—					
57½	49¼	4	Jewel Tea	100	45	45	45	45
[illegible]	43⅞	3	Johns Man	7100	54¼	47¾	48½	49⅞
123½	118¼	7	Jones & L pf	10	119¾	119¾	119¾	119
1¼	½	..	Jordan Mot	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
			—K—					
45	30¼	5	Kan City So	100	33	33	33	33
24⅜	12⅛	7	Kayser	500	13½	13	13¼	13⅜
29¾	10	2	Kelsey Wh	400	15⅞	15	15	16
3½	1⅜	..	Kelly Spring	100	2	2	2	2⅛
20½	11	..	Kinney	200	12½	11	12	13½
31½	19⅜	2	Kennecott	4000	20⅜	20	20⅜	20⅜
15½	8⅜	..	Kelvinator	1700	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞
70	23⅜	..	Kinney pf	10	28	28	28	27½
27⅞	25	1.60	Kresge	700	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	27
27⅜	20⅞	1.60	Kreuger Toll	4100	23¾	23½	23½	23½
34⅞	18	1	Kroger	16000	34½	33¼	33½	33¾
			—L—					
18⅜	12	1	Leh P Cem	200	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
22⅛	18	3	Leh V Coal pf	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	..
61	48	2.50	Leh Val RR	200	48	48	48	48¼
69⅜	54	3	Lehman	400	56	55¼	56	55¼
20⅞	11¼	..	Libbey Ow	500	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
33	26½	2.40	Link Belt	100	26½	26½	26½	..
55⅛	26	3	Liquid Car	900	28½	28	28	27⅞
63½	41½	3	Loews Inc	2100	46¼	44⅞	45	45⅜
6½	2⅜	..	Loft Inc	1300	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
4½	2½	..	Lou Oil Ref	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
19	9⅛	..	Ludlum Stl	500	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
			—M—					
51¾	34	2	McCrory Str	100	42	42	42	45
26½	20¾	1	McIntyre	200	24¾	24½	24¾	24¼
103½	71½	4¶	Mceesport	2500	85½	83	83	84⅜
43⅞	27¼	3	Mack Trucks	1400	31⅜	29	29⅜	30½
106¼	81½	3‡	Macy	100	88½	88½	88⅜	87
27⅝	15¼	2	Magma Cop	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
61	50½	7	Man Elx gtd	40	54	54	54	55
39	30	.80	Man Elv mg	200	31⅞	31¼	31¼	31½
12	7¼	..	Man Shirt	100	9½	9½	9½	..
3⅞	1⅞	1	Maracaibo	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
24¼	18⅛	1.20	Marine Mid	1200	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	20¼
22	14	..	Mkt St Ry ppf	200	14⅛	14	14½	..
32⅝	20	2	Marlin Rock	400	20⅛	20	20⅛	20
10	5¼	..	Marmon	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
32⅝	23½	2½	Marshall F	800	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
3⅛	2¼	..	Mart-Parry	100	2½	2½	2½	..
31½	18⅜	2	Math Alkali	700	20⅛	19¾	19¾	20
39	28⅜	2½	May Dept S	600	33⅞	33	33⅞	..
8⅞	5¾	..	Maytag	300	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
27	25	1.89	Metro-Gld pf	100	25½	25½	25½	..
20¾	10⅛	..	Mex Seabd	5100	16⅛	15	15	15¾
16⅜	3	..	Mid Cont	800	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
94	68	8	Midland pf	100	73	73	73	..
7½	4	..	Min Moline	100	4	4	4	..
45	40½	4	Min & SSM ll	10	40½	40½	40½	41
26¾	14⅜	..	Mo K&T	400	16⅛	16	16	15¼
85	52½	7	Mo K&T pf	100	56	56	56	55
29¼	15⅜	..	Mont Ward	9600	19⅛	18	18	18⅝
58	43⅜	4.40	Morrel & S	100	49	49	49	..
¾	..	..	Mother Lode	300	½	½	½	½
4⅛	2	..	Mot Met G&E	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
36⅞	8⅜	..	Mullins Body	1800	24	22	22	22
72½	36	7	Mullins pf	30	60	57	57	..
18⅜	9½	..	Murray Body	700	12	11¼	11¼	12
			—N—					
80	70	5	Nash & Chat	20	70	70	70	..
40⅞	27¼	4	Nash Mot	1600	32½	31⅛	31½	32
10⅜	5½	.80	Nat Acme	400	6⅛	5½	5½	6
10	3¼	..	Nat Bellas H	400	6	5⅝	5⅝	..
84¾	67½	2.80	Nat Bisc	4600	73¾	71½	72½	71½
39⅞	26	..	Nat Cash R	600	27⅜	27⅛	27½	26⅜
50¾	38¼	2.60	Nat Dairy	6700	43½	42⅛	42½	42⅜
36⅜	19⅜	2	Nat Distil	200	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	27½
27⅝	19⅞	..	Nat Enam	100	20	20	20	..
132	112¼	5	Nat Lead	200	113	113	113	..
141	136	7	Nat Lead pf A	30	140	140	140	..
44¼	27⅜	1	Nat Pw & Lt	6800	31¼	29⅞	30	30
1⅛	½	..	Nat Radiat	300	½	½	½	½
58	40⅛	2	Nat Steel	3200	44⅛	42¼	42¼	..
76½	41⅜	5	Nat Surety	500	60	58	58	56
24⅞	15½	1	Nat Tea	300	17½	17¼	17¼	..
14¾	8½	1	Nev Cons	600	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
142	100	7	New OT&M	140	100	99⅞	99⅞	100
132¼	94⅛	5	NY Central	3700	100	97	97⅞	98¼
227	165	..	NY & Harlem	180	184	172¼	172¼	178
12⅛	5⅛	..	NY Invest	1000	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
94⅛	71	6	NY NH&H	1000	75⅛	74¼	74¼	75
8⅛	5⅜	..	NY Ont&W	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
29½	21⅜	..	Noranda M	35700	26⅜	23¾	24⅛	26
217	175½	10¶	Norf & West	100	181	181	181	180
93	89¼	4	Norf & W pf	80	90¼	90⅛	90¼	90¼
71	62	10a	No Am	8500	71	68⅞	68⅞	70
57	53	3	No Am pf	100	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
11	4⅝	..	No Am Aviat	900	8½	8⅛	8½	8½
60⅞	43	5	No Pac	400	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛	44⅜
47½	43	3	Nor'west Tel	10	47½	47½	47½	..
			—O—					
19½	9	1	Ohio Oil	9700	10¼	9	9¼	10¼
58½	37¼	2½	Otis Elev	700	41½	40	40	40½
16⅜	7⅝	..	Otis Steel	800	8	7⅞	8	8½
			—P—					
54⅞	45	2	Pac Gas	1700	46⅞	46⅛	46½	46½
69½	50½	3	Pac Lighting	200	56	55⅛	56	56
131¼	124	6	Pac Tel&T pf	100	130¼	130	130⅛	..
11⅞	7¼	.60	Packard M	4500	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅜
50¼	28	4	Paramount	13900	31¼	29¾	29¾	30¼
2⅞	1½	..	Pathe Exch	100	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
6½	3	..	Pathe Ex A	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅛
4⅝	2⅜	..	Peerless Mot	100	3	3	3	2¾
46½	33	1	Penick & F	1000	35½	34½	34½	34½
5½	3	..	Penn Dix C	100	3	3	3	..
39⅜	28⅛	2.40	J C Penney	300	35⅞	35⅜	35½	35¾
99⅝	90	6	J C Penney pf	100	97	97	97	..
64	50⅜	4	Penn RR	3700	53⅞	52¼	52½	53
250	200½	8	Peoples Gas	400	223	221	221	222½
92¼	60	5	Pere M ppf	20	70½	70½	70½	..
10⅞	6⅜	1	Petroleum	2700	7	7	7	7
12⅛	7	..	Phila Read	1500	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
16⅝	7	..	Phillips Pet	1000	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
23¾	9	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	9½	9½	9½	9¾
3⅜	1½	10	Pierce Pet	500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
39¼	31⅞	3.14	Pirelli Co	100	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	..
80	65	..	Pitts Coal pf	200	65⅛	65	65	..
15¼	10¼	1.40¶	Pitts Scr&B	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
15	9	..	Pitts United	1200	9	8	8	..
5	3⅛	..	Pitts Ter	2100	3½	3	3	..
39⅛	18	..	Post Tel pf	1600	28	23⅜	26	22⅛
20⅜	9½	2¶	Prairie O&G	1400	11⅛	10¾	11	11½
20½	17⅞	3¶	Prairie P L	200	21½	21⅛	21½	..
7⅛	3½	..	Press Steel	100	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
71¼	63	2.40	Proctor & G	1200	68¼	67⅞	68	68
16	8	..	Prod & R pf	10	9½	8	8	..
96½	72	3.40	Pub Serv	2800	84½	82⅜	82¾	84¼
101⅛	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	400	101	100⅞	101	100⅞
112	109¼	6	Pb Sv EG pf	100	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	..
55½	36⅞	4	Pullman	1500	38⅛	37⅛	37½	37¾
2	¾	..	Punta Sug	500	¾	¾	¾	..
1½	¼	..	Punta Sug ctfs	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
11⅞	5½	..	Pure Oil	1500	6¼	6	6¼	¼
101⅞	67	8	Pure Oil pf	20	82	80⅛	82	84
55¼	29⅞	3	Purity Bk	200	32⅞	32	32¼	32
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio	42000	17¾	16¾	16⅞	16⅝
55⅞	48	3.50	Radio pf A	200	50½	50	50½	50
80	34½	5	Radi pf B	600	50½	48½	48½	46⅞
24⅛	15⅛	..	Radio-Keith	7800	18¼	17⅜	17½	17½
29⅞	18⅝	2.60	Raybestos	300	23¾	23	23	23
30⅜	13	3	Real Silk H	100	15½	15½	15½	16
1⅞	¾	..	Rels & Co	100	1	1	1	..
19⅜	7⅜	..	Rem Rand	400	9⅜	8⅞	9	9
88	74	7	Rem Rd 1pf	400	61⅞	60	60	60
98	80	8	Rem Rd 2pf	40	79	74	77	..
10⅛	6½	.40	Reo Motors	600	6⅜	6⅛	6½	6½
25⅜	12	..	Repub Stl	1300	14¾	13¼	13½	14⅛
54	27⅞	..	Repub Stl pf	100	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	30⅜
22⅜	11½	2	Rey Metal	400	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛
6⅜	1⅜	..	Richfield Oil	300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
10¼	4	..	Rio Grande O	1300	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4⅛
41⅝	22½	2½	Ritter-D	400	24	22⅞	24	22½
42⅝	27⅛	1.67	Royal Dutch	3600	30½	29⅝	29⅝	30⅛
26	16⅛	2.20	Rosia Ins	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½
			—S—					
65⅛	38⅜	5	Safeway S	1800	53	50¼	50⅜	52
30⅜	15⅛	1	St Joseph	200	16¾	16	16	16½
62⅜	19	..	StL & SF	3400	19	18	18½	18
71	27½	6	StL & SF pf	100	35	35	35	34½
20⅜	12¼	6	Savage A	400	16	15½	15½	16¼
50	40	1.40‡	Scott Paper	10	47	47	47	..
1⅜	..	..	Seabd AL	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
11	6⅜	.60	Seagrave	400	6½	6⅛	6⅛	..
63⅜	44	2½‡	Sears Roe	5600	52½	51⅜	51⅜	51¾
11⅜	1	..	Seneca Cop	1400	1	1	1	1
4⅛	1	..	Servel	1800	9¾	8¾	8¾	9
21	12	..	Sharp Dohme	1300	14¼	13¾	14	14
61⅛	53⅛	3.50	Sharp D pf	40	57⅞	57½	57½	58
29⅛	21⅛	1¶	Shattuck	500	23¼	22¾	23¼	23½
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Shell Union	2500	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅜
19¼	10½	..	Shell U pf	20	36	35½	35½	35
78	38	5.50	Shaeber Wh	100	5	5	5	5
23⅞	11⅝	..	Simmons	130	13	12	13½	13⅛
11	3⅛	..	Simms Pet	100	6½	6	6	6
15⅜	8⅝	1	Sinclair	2500	9¾	9½	9½	9⅜
103	95	8	Sinclair pf	200	95⅛	95	95	95
17⅞	5	..	Skelly Oil	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¾
62	28	6	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	28	28	28	29
4⅛	1⅛	..	Snider	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
15⅝	7	..	Snider pf	400	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
54⅛	42⅜	2	So Calif Ed	700	45	44¼	45	44¾
15⅞	14⅞	..	So Dairies A	100	13	13	13	..
109⅛	82¼	6	So Pacific	1200	88	88	88¼	88⅝
17½	9¾	..	So PR Sug	300	11	10⅞	11	11
65⅞	35⅞	8	So Dailway	1200	40½	40	40	40¼
13⅜	7	1	Sparks With	400	8⅝	8	8	8⅛
4	2⅝	..	Spear & Co	10	3	3	3	..
17⅛	8¼	..	Spiegel May	200	8	7¼	7¼	9
20½	16⅛	1.20	Sta Brands	6200	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
123½	118	7	Sta Brands pf	200	123⅛	123⅛	123½	..
88⅜	58	3.50	Sta Gas	9700	72⅞	70⅛	70¾	71¼
64⅞	57	4	Sta Gas pf	200	60¼	60¼	60¼	60⅜
4¼	2	..	Sta Inv	100	3	3	3	..
105¼	102¾	5	Sta Oil Ex	100	104	104	104	..
51¾	33	2.50‡	Sta Oil Cal	1200	38¾	37½	38⅛	37½
52½	33½	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	4000	38⅜	37⅜	37¾	37⅞
26	17⅝	1.60	Sta Oil NY	2300	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	19½
34¼	17¾	2¶	Starret Co	[illegible]	21	21	21	..
5⅞	2¾	..	Sterling	100	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
21⅞	10⅝	..	St-Warner	700	13¼	12½	12½	12¾
54½	54½	3	Stone & Web	1500	39½	37⅞	37⅞	38½
26	18¾	1.20	Studebaker	1300	21	20½	20½	21
118¼	112	7	Studebak pf	800	112¾	112	112	112½
45¼	34⅞	1‡	Sun Oil	200	35	35	35	35
1¾	¾	..	Super Oil	100	1	1	1	..
40⅝	30	2½	Superheater	200	32½	32¼	32¼	..
18⅞	6⅛	..	Supre Steel	400	10½	10½	10½	10¾
			—T—					
38¼	20	3	Tex Corp	2800	23¼	22	22⅜	22
55¾	36⅞	4	Tex Gulf S	2900	39¾	38½	38½	39¾
17⅝	10¼	..	Tex & P LT	600	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
9	4⅛	..	Thermoid	200	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	..
10	5½	..	Third Ave	100	5½	5½	5½	6
8⅜	3⅞	..	Thom Star	200	4½	4½	4½	..
34¼	24½	3.50	Thom Star pf	300	28	25½	28	..
9	4½	.60	Tidewat As	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
68	50	6	Tidewat A pf	100	50	50	50	..
12	7⅝	.80	Timken-Det	200	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
59	43	3	Timken	500	46	45½	46	45
18	7¼	1	Transamer	9900	9¼	8⅝	8¾	9
11¾	6½	..	Tri-Cont	500	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	9¾
94	82¼	6	Tri-Cont pf	100	93½	93½	93½	93½
45⅜	29⅞	2.50	Trico	1000	35½	34⅝	35¼	34¼
10	5½	1.60	Truax Coal	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
			—U—					
21¾	14	1.60	Ulen & Co	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
75¾	50½	5	Underwood	300	51	50¼	50¼	52
13½	9¾	..	Un Bag & P	100	11	11	11	..
72	47⅜	2.60	Un Carbide	11000	53⅜	50⅞	51	51¾
26⅝	14	2‡	Un Oil Cal	200	18⅛	17¼	17⅜	17⅞
205⅛	160⅛	10	Un Pacific	300	171	168	169¼	170
86¾	83⅝	4	Un Pac pf	100	86	86	86	..
38⅞	22½	..	Uni Air T	19500	29⅜	28⅛	29	28½
41¾	33⅞	2	Uni Biscuit	100	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
31¼	16⅛	.75	Unit Corp	38600	23⅜	22¾	22⅞	23
52⅛	44¾	3	Unit Corp pf	400	50⅜	50¼	50¼	49⅞
67¾	51¼	4	Uni Fruit	500	59⅜	58½	59½	58
37½	22⅜	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	6400	31¼	30¼	30¼	31
104¼	98½	5	Uni G Imp pf	100	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
31¾	23⅛	2	Uni Piece Dye	100	23½	23⅛	23½	24¾
107	102	6½	Uni P Dye pf	200	103⅜	103½	103⅜	106
12½	7⅜	..	US & For Sec	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
30½	17	..	US Freight	300	20¾	18¾	18¾	21
50	39	1.60	US Gypsum	300	40¼	40	40⅜	41
10⅝	3⅝	..	US Leather	100	7	7	7	6⅛
15⅞	7	..	US Lea A	200	9⅛	9	9	..
85	84½	7	US Lea ppf	100	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85
37½	22½	2	US Pipe&Fd	700	25⅜	25	25	25⅛
36⅜	18⅛	2	US Realty	400	19⅝	18⅜	19	19⅝
20⅜	11⅝	..	US Rubber	1900	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	15
38⅛	30¾	..	US Rub 1pf	200	27	26⅛	26½	26⅛
28⅜	15⅝	..	US Smelt	100	18½	18½	18½	18
152⅜	112⅝	7	US Steel	62700	117¼	113⅜	113⅞	116¼
[illegible]	143⅛	7	US Steel pf	300	144⅛	141	141	144
4	2	..	Univ Pipe	300	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
124⅞	98	8	Utah Cop	10	98¼	98¼	98¼	..
31	19½	2b	Util P&Lt A	5200	24	23¼	24	23⅝
			—V—					
2	¾	..	Vadsco	2400	1	⅞	1	1
76⅝	37⅝	..	Vanadium	6400	43⅜	41⅛	42⅞	42¾
71⅛	41½	4	Vulcan	60	58⅝	57⅛	53⅛	51⅞
			—W—					
26	1	..	Wabash	100	12½	12⅛	12½	11¾
51	25	..	Wabash pf A	100	25	25	25	..
27⅞	21	1.50	Waldorf	1600	25¼	24½	24¾	25
15	7⅞	7	Walworth	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
8⅝	3½	..	Ward Bk B	800	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
20⅜	7⅛	..	Warner B A	6700	8½	8	8	8½
7⅜	3⅜	..	Warner Quin	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
46⅞	27½	3	Warren Br	100	30	30	30	30½
32	22½	2	Warren R&P	100	23½	23½	23½	..
112	103	7	W Pen E 7%	10	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105
120	114	7	W Pen P 7%	10	117	116¾	116¾	..
44½	19½	..	Wn Dairy A	100	25	25	25	25
12⅞	4¾	..	Wn Dairy B	200	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7
19⅜	10⅝	..	Wn Md	300	12⅝	12	12	12¼
31⅜	18	..	Wn Pac pf	100	18	18	18	..
150¾	117	8	Wn Union	600	120	117	118	114½
36⅛	26	2	Westg A B	200	27¾	27	27	27¼
107¾	87	4	Westg Elec	25400	63	59¾	60½	61⅞
119½	87⅛	4	Westg El pf	10	92½	90¼	92½	92
40	19⅞	2	Westvaco	200	26	25¼	25⅞	24
2⅝	¾	..	Wextark Rad	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5	2½	..	Whi Sew M	300	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
10¾	6	..	Whi Sew pf	200	7	6⅝	6⅝	8
9⅞	6¼	..	Wilcox Oil	100	6½	6½	6½	..
8	4⅝	..	Willys-Over	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
51¾	26	..	Wilson pf	300	28⅛	28	28⅛	28
65¾	54⅜	2.40	Woolworth	17000	64¼	62⅛	63¾	62
106⅞	56¼	..	Wor Pump	9800	63¾	60⅛	60⅜	61½
30	23	2	Yale & T	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½
80⅝	66¾	4	Wrigley	1500	73	70½	70½	71½
			—Y—					
15⅛	8½	..	Yel Truck	300	9⅞	9½	9¾	9½
29	18¼	3	Young S&W	100	19½	19½	19½	19

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

TREASURY OFFERS $50,000,000 BILLS TO MATURE AUGUST 10

WASHINGTON, May 5—Bids are asked on $50,000,000 91-day Treasury bills, dated May 11, and maturing Aug. 10, 1931.

The Treasury has been pursuing the policy of acquiring funds for current expenses by periodical issues of bills since the March 15 financing. It has been saving interest by borrowing in small lots, rather than borrowing full amount needed on quarterly financing dates and having it stay idle until needed.

The present issue brings short-term debt maturing within a year to $2,854,973,500. The Treasury recently offered $60,000,000 bills to meet $60,000,000 maturing May 4 and 5.

It is still undecided whether it will undertake an offering of bonds to take up some of its short-term debt. The general view is that the bond issue will not be undertaken until Dec. 15.

Treasury officials stated they looked for a deficit near a billion for the present fiscal year.

President Hoover recently said expenditures for the year would run to $4,400,000,000, and to end of April receipts were only $3,346,000,000. The deficit to the end of April was $878,971,129.

The new offering is to obtain funds for the soldier bonus fund, and brings the total new offerings of Treasury since March 15 to $2,053,260,000. Out of this, however, the Treasury has refunded $1,109,000,000 Treasury 3½ per cent notes and $30,000,000 Treasury bills, making the net increase in public debt since that date $884,260,000.

RADIO CORP. EARNS TWO CENTS A SHARE

The report of the Radio Corporation of America and subsidiaries for the quarter ended March 31, 1931, shows net profit of $1,566,519 after interest, depreciation, amortization of patents, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after dividends on the Class A and B preferred shares, to 2 cents a share on 13,160,750 no-par shares of common stock. No comparison is available, as the corporation did not issue a report for the first quarter of 1930.

Consolidated income account for the quarter ended March 31, 1931, follows: Gross income from operations, $24,562,683; other income, $280,689; total income, $24,843,372; costs and expenses, $20,821,011; interest, $354,874; depreciation, $1,875,968; amortization, $125,000; federal taxes, $100,000; net profit, $1,566,519; Class A preferred dividends, $343,500; Class B preferred dividends, $959,371; surplus, $263,648; surplus Dec. 31, 1930, $30,010,538; surplus March 31, 1931, $30,274,186.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

Final returns were made public today of the combination range and automatic water heater sales campaign conducted by the Associated Gas & Electric System showing total units sold approximating 5393 in the period extending from March 16 to April 25. This compared with a total of 3134 units sold in the previous similar campaign, an increase of 72 per cent. The electric division sold 103.8 per cent of its quota of ranges and water heaters, while 94.3 per cent of quota was reached in the gas division. In view of general industrial conditions the results of this campaign were regarded by the Associated management as highly satisfactory.

STANDARD POWER & LIGHT

Report of Standard Power & Light Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows consolidated net income for the year applicable to the common stock and common stock series B, equivalent to $3.99 per share. Consolidated net income for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, on the same basis was $4.24 per share. Standard Power & Light Corporation owns a majority of the common shares of Standard Gas & Electric Company.

MAY INTEREST PAYMENTS

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Holders of domestic corporate bonds, United States Governments, and foreign dollar bonds will receive $181,775,362 in interest in May, according to a compilation by Standard Statistics Company. The amount to be received during the month from calls, redemptions, and maturities of these same classes of securities will amount to $240,225,683.

SAN DIEGO CONS. GAS & ELEC. CO.

San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company reports for the 12 months ended Feb. 28:

	1931	1930
Gross	$7,425,918	$7,276,921
Net aft ord tax	3,785,646	3,467,747
*Total income	3,789,210	3,499,371

*Before depreciation.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., reports for March deficit after all charges of $96,258, compared with a deficit of $24,664 in March, 1930. For the three months ended March 31, 1931, there was a deficit after all charges of $242,340, compared with a deficit of $168,172 in the first quarter of 1930.

MAY CHEVROLET OUTPUT

H. J. Klinger, vice-president and general sales manager of Chevrolet Motor Company, said May production will at least equal the April total of about 106,000 units and may run as high as 110,000.

AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH POWER

American Commonwealth Power Corporation reports for the 12 months to March 31 profit of $5,833,950, after charges, interest and preferred dividends of subsidiaries, but before reserve for federal taxes, compared with $4,915,692 in the preceding 12 months.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; U. S. Steel sags to new year's low.

Bonds: Firm; oils advance.

Curb: Irregular; Vacuum Oil at new low.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; French franc firm.

Cotton: Lower; southern and local selling.

Sugar: Easy; poor spot demand.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; beneficial rains Northwest.

Corn: Barely steady; favorable weather.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Steady to lower.

KATANGA EXECUTIVES ARRIVE AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—F. Pisart and Camille Gutt, managers of the Katanga Copper Mines in the Belgian Congo, who were in the United States last fall for a series of conferences on copper production curtailment, arrived today on the liner Majestic.

Their present visit, they said, is merely routine.

The executives said that the present curtailment of copper production had reduced the world supply some 40,000 tons, but that the industry is suffering from the world economic depression.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last May 4	Last May 2
50	Acme Steel	27¾	27¾	27¾	..
100	Am Com Pwr A	14	14	14	13
200	Art Metal Wks	5¼	4½	5¼	4⅝
400	As Tel Util	24⅞	23⅜	24⅜	24⅜
450	Butler Bros	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
150	Cent Pub Serv A	15¼	14¾	15¼	14¾
200	Cen & SW Ut	18	18	18	18⅛
50	Chicago Inver	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
250	Comm Edison	233	231¼	233	233
100	Com Wat Serv	11	11	11	10½
3500	Cont Chgo	6¼	5¾	6¼	6⅛
7800	Cord Corp	11⅛	11	11⅛	11
350	Cl House Ut	21⅛	20½	21	21½
50	Gleaner C Har	1½	1½	1½	..
600	Grt Lakes Air	4¾	4¼	4½	4¼
350	Inland Util	2	2	2	..
3800	Insull Ut Inv	33⅜	32⅜	33	32⅜
200	Kalamazoo Stv	25	24½	25	24⅞
100	Kellogg Switch	4½	4½	4½	4½
350	Libby McNeil	11	10½	11	10¾
50	Lion Oil	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
2800	Mid Utilities	19¾	19¼	19¾	19½
200	Mo-Kan Pipe	7	6⅞	7	6½
50	Nat Ed Pw A	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
200	Q R S DeVry	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
100	Rollins Hos pf	26½	25	25	28½
550	Seabd Ut Shares	4	3⅞	4	4
1550	Swift & Co	27⅞	27½	27⅞	27¾
50	Swift Int'l	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36½
4700	U S Radio	20½	19½	19½	20¼
50	Utah Radio	3	3	3	..
250	Util & Ind	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Ut & Ind pf	16½	16½	16½	16½
50	Vortex Mfg A	27	27	27	26¾
400	Wahl Co	2½	2½	2½	..

Total sales 70,000.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
May	.81⅞	.82	.81¾	.81¾	— ⅛
July	.63⅞	.64¼	.63⅛	.63⅜	— ¾
Sept.	.63½	.63⅝	.62¾	.63	— ⅞
Corn					
May	.58⅛	.58¼	.56	.56¼	unch
July	.58⅜	.58¾	.57¾	.58	— ¼
Sept.	.58⅞	.58⅞	.57⅝	.58	— ⅜
Oats					
May	.26⅞	.27¼	.26⅞	.27⅛	
Sept.	.28⅛	.28¼	.27⅞	.28	
Lard					
May	8.05	8.05	8.02	8.02	
Sept.	8.37	8.40	8.35	8.37	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.62⅞	.61½	.62¼
July	.63⅝	.62¾	.63⅜
October	.65⅜	.64¼	.65⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.74¾	.74¾	.74¾
July	.57¾	.56⅞	.57
September	.57⅞	.56⅝	.56⅞

NEW JERSEY POWER & LIGHT

Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., is heading a banking group which is offering today at 102 and interest, yielding over 4⅜ per cent, $6,000,000 New Jersey Power & Light Company first mortgage gold bonds, 4½ per cent series, due 1960.

NEISNER BROS. SALES UP

April sales of Neisner Bros. stores increased 1 per cent to $1,412,354, from $1,397,049 for the like month of 1930. Sales for the first four months this year increased 10.4 per cent to $4,534,626, compared with $4,108,469 for the corresponding period last year.

MARLIN-ROCKWELL CORP.

Marlin-Rockwell Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31 net of $119,919 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 33 cents a share on 364,145 shares, compared with $376,222, or $1.03 a share, the first quarter of 1930.

NEW YORK CITY BOND SALE

NEW YORK—Comptroller Berry will receive bids at noon May 12 for $52,000,000 four-year corporate stock of New York City, proceeds to be used for rapid transit construction. Coupon rate is not to exceed 4 per cent.

BURLINGTON INCOME OFF

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad reports for the quarter ended March 31 net income of $4,084,167 after taxes and charges, equal to $2.39 a share on the 1,707,91 shares of stock compared with $5,791,642, or $3.39 a share, in the first quarter of 1930.

OIL OUTPUT GAINS

Daily average production of crude oil in the United States in the week ended May 2 totaled 2,480,731 barrels, an increase of 38,892 barrels, according to the Oil & Gas Journal.

CLEARER SKIES FOR EUROPE'S TRADE SEEN

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Signs of clearing skies abroad are noted in the monthly business review of Dr. Stephen I. Miller, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, who expressed the hope that "they will be followed by fair weather here."

Among the "encouraging signs" cited by Dr. Miller are the improvement in political conditions in several disturbed areas. He adds that "not even the upheaval in Spain seems likely to produce serious disturbance."

"Several of the leading foreign exchanges show a firmer tone, and many foreign securities have shown a sharp rise in price levels," he said.

A survey of trade and credit conditions in the southeastern section of the United States, Dr. Miller reported, indicates improvement in sales and collections in April over the previous month. Correspondents in Kentucky, North Carolina and Georgia were the most "optimistic," Dr. Miller said. All of the states reported a general impetus to buying from the loans extended by the Government to veterans.

WOOLWORTH'S SALES SOMEWHAT SMALLER

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—April sales of F. W. Woolworth Company decreased 2.2 per cent to $23,830,291 from $24,372,413 reported for the like month last year.

H. T. Parson, president, said that the figures for April this year reflected only four days of Easter shopping, while the month of April last year included the entire Easter buying season.

Sales of the company for the first four months this year aggregated $84,181,566, a decrease of 1.3 per cent from $85,289,2556 for the corresponding period of 1930.

The W. T. Grant Company reported April sales of $6,401,545, an increase of 11.7 per cent over $5,730,452 for April last year. Sales for the first four months this year totaled $20,192,962, an increase of 9.7 per cent over $18,390,997 for the corresponding months of 1930.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	9.77	9.81	9.58	9.81	9.70
July	10.03	10.18	9.77	10.18	9.92
October	10.38	10.42	10.13	10.42	10.28
December	10.62	10.64	10.36	10.36	10.51
January	10.75	10.76	10.47	10.53	10.62
March	10.93	10.94	10.70	10.73	10.83

Spots 9.70, unchanged. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	9.75b	9.75b	9.75b	9.75b	9.72
July	10.04	10.04	9.86	9.94	9.98
October	10.41	10.43	10.22	10.28	10.35
December	10.69	10.69	10.44	10.53	10.60
January	10.78	10.80	10.62	10.66	10.70

b—Bid. Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	9.85	9.88	9.66	9.68	9.70
July	9.95	10.00	9.76	9.86	9.75
October	10.31	10.35	10.11	10.21	10.26
December	10.59	10.60	10.34	10.44	10.50
January	10.70	10.71	10.53	10.54	10.60
March	10.90	10.90	10.74	10.74	10.80

Tone at close barely steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev Close
May	5.28	5.28	5.24	5.24	5.15
July	5.36	5.37	5.31	5.31	5.23
October	5.48	5.48	5.42	5.42	5.35
December	5.56	5.56	5.50	5.50	5.43
January	5.60	5.60	5.54	5.54	5.47
March	5.69	5.69	5.63	5.63	5.56

Spots 5.54 up 24 points. Tone at close barely steady. Sales 4000.

AMERICAN COTTON MOVEMENT

NEW YORK, May 5—While American cotton is moving into world consumption at a low rate and stocks of the American staple are consequently large, Indian cotton is moving into consumption in relatively heavy volume and stocks of Indian cotton are materially less than those of a year ago or two years ago, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. It appears probable that the world carryover of Indian cotton next July will be 400,000 or 500,000 bales less than that last July and 600,000 or 700,000 less than that two years ago, while the world carryover of American cotton will be the largest since 1921.

GRAND UNION CO.

Grand Union Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net income of $249,978 after charges and federal taxes, equal, after preferred dividends, to 46 cents a share on the 271,373 shares of common, compared with $235,307, or 42 cents a share on 282,640 common shares, in the first quarter of 1930. Total store sales for the quarter were $8,604,360, compared with $8,842,067 in the first three months last year, a decrease of 2.7 per cent. Tonnage sales for the period are estimated at about 12 per cent above 1930. As of March 31, last, the company had cash of $1,312,061, compared with $813,518 on the same date last year.

WALDORF SALES HIGHER

Despite great reductions in its retail prices since the beginning of 1931, Waldorf System, Inc., reports a gain in April sales over last year. Furthermore, its April sales of $1,359,763 are in excess of those for March this year, although March had one more day than April. Sales for April and four months compare as follows:

	1931	1930	Inc %
April	$1,359,763	$1,352,234	0.5
4 months	5,215,279	5,369,487	*2.9

*Decrease.

a Test for Trying Times

IN times like now, when shrinking earnings are common, it is wise to scrutinize securities on this basis.

How much could earnings available for bond interest shrink before interest is endangered?

Associated Electric Company 4½'s of 1953 have a third larger earnings for interest as compared with bonds of 14 other leading utility companies.

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A table showing the comparison referred to may be had by telephoning BOwling Green 9-3957, or writing for Folder E. 41

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BAKER'S STOCKS NOW VALUED AT $109,640,820

List of Holdings Shows Slight Changes in Recent Years

NEW YORK, May 5—Although the passing of George F. Baker occurred following an unprecedented decline in security prices the last year and a half, during which the market value of his known holdings in the seven corporations in which he was most heavily interested shrank $109,392,410 from 1929 peak prices, the value of his holdings in these issues alone, at Monday night's closing quotations, was $109,640,820.

Monday's advance in First National and Guaranty Trust bank stocks added substantially to the value of the estate.

For some time possibilities of a consolidation of First National with other banks generally regarded as belonging to the same interests have been discussed. It was realized that while Mr. Baker was alive such consolidations were out of the question. Among groupings talked of recently is one comprising First National, Bankers Trust Co. and New York Trust Co., all of which represent the Morgan interests.

First National Bank stock closed Monday at $3625 bid, $3825 offered, up $325 from Saturday's close; Bankers Trust Co., at $106¼-$109¼, up $6¼; New York Trust, $148-$153, up $6 on the day. Guaranty Trust Co. closed $476-$481, up $33.

Recent Changes Small

Mr. Baker's holdings of securities have shown only small changes in recent years, due largely to transfer from Mr. Baker's own name to the name of George F. Baker Jr.

An example was revealed at the last annual meeting of United States Steel, when the transfer books showed that during 1930 the holdings of Steel common by Mr. Baker Sr. declined 3000 shares, while those of Mr. Baker Jr. increased an equal amount. Holdings of the former were placed at 87,000 shares, the latter at 20,421.

A tabulation showing Mr. Baker's holdings in seven corporations at the most recent date for which figures are available follows:

Stocks:	Holdings	Current Price	Current Value
First Nat'l Bk	15,000	$3,625	$54,375,000
A T & T	81,833	182	14,893,606
U S Steel com	87,000	116¼	10,113,750
U S Steel pf	200	144	28,800
N Y Cent	168,363	98¼	16,541,664
Lackawanna	96,500	65	6,369,000
B & O com	10,000	65½	655,000
Guar Trust	14,000	476	6,664,000
			$109,640,820

First National Executor

Although Mr. Baker at one time held more than half the stock of Chase National Bank, it is said this was merely as trustee for First Security Company. It was not a personal investment. It subsequently was disposed of. It is understood that the First National Bank was appointed executor of the estate.

Holdings of George F. Baker Jr. are already nearly as substantial as his father's in many corporations in which Mr. Baker Sr. was most interested. Holdings of the Baker family in First National Bank of New York, in addition to 15,000 shares held by Mr. Baker Sr., are approximately 10,000 shares.

Mr. Baker Jr. is a large holder in various railroads. The following list of railroad holdings of the two Bakers was revealed by the Splawn report to the House Interstate Commerce Committee, and shows the holdings April 30, 1930.

Road	G. F. B.	G. F. B. Jr.	% Vot. contrl
Balt & Ohio com	10,000		0.32
D. L. & W.	96,500	....	10.27
Erie com	....	78,900	1.75
Great Northern	....	80,000	0.94
N Y Central	168,363	22,400	4.00
Northern Pacific	....	34,000	0.85
Southern Railway	....	31,000	0.85
		5,277	0.32

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—Consols for today were 58⅝. De Beers was 3⅝. Rand Mines 3⅞. Bar silver was 12 15/16d an ounce. Money was 2 per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2⅝@2 11/16 per cent; three months 2⅝ per cent.

PRICES HOLD FIRM ON FINE COTTON CLOTH

Coarse Goods Yield Ground, However, and Sell in Considerable Volume

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 5—The fine-goods division of the cotton cloth market maintained prices last week despite the declines in the coarse-goods division. Observers feel, however, that the next two or three weeks will severely test the ability of the mills to hold their prices in the face of the diminishing demand in this between-season period.

Fine cotton dress goods have been so successfully promoted during the last two years that all indications point to a very wide use of these goods during the coming season. Sales of these goods in retail channels thus far this spring, though somewhat retarded by unseasonable weather, have been generally satisfactory. The present activity in this division is due largely to reorders which are increasing as the weather grows warmer.

There was considerable call for specialties among which were medium-count, reverse-twist broadcloths. The carded dobbies of 116x60s made with reverse twist yarns to give the shadow stripe effect sold at 11¼ to 11½ cents. Regular combed broadcloth 128x68s sold at 11½ to 13 cents, and the 144x76s at 13 ½ to 14½ cents.

Premiums Paid on Linings

Lining cloth containing acetate yarns were among the specialties favored in both plain and jacquard types. Mills making these goods are generally sold 10 or 12 weeks ahead so that premiums are being paid for earlier deliveries. For instance, the general price for the 37-inch 120x72s, with 150-denier all-acetate jacquards, is 52c for deliveries beginning 10 weeks ahead. Deliveries within seven weeks command one-half cent premium and within four weeks one cent premium.

Cotton chantung-filled goods, with 150-denier rayon warp, was sold at 15 to 15½c for long future delivery, but near future was 16c and spot lots 16½c for the 36-inch 60x48s.

High-count lawns were firm at 11½ to 12c for the 84x80s 11.00-yard, but the 88x80s 8.50-yard which sold usually at 10¼c brought 10⅛c in a few sales and the 96x100s 7.00-yard declined from 12½c to 12¼c. The sales at the lower prices were not of sufficient quantity to materially affect the market.

Rayon-filled flat crepes 76x56s, with 150-denier rayon, brought 14¼c with 60-filament and 12½c with 32- to 40-filament rayon. Rayon voiles 60x54s with 75-denier moved at 18½c, and the 64x64s cellulose acetate 75-denier voile at 31½c. The 44-inch rayon georgettes sold at 32½c. Rayon-and-cotton serges, 36-inch 80x72s with 30s carded warp and 150-denier rayon filling, were obtained at 16⅛c.

Among the acetate-fabric goods, the 39-inch 80x80s 75-denier cellulose acetate and filling ninon sold at 36½c, and the 40-inch 150x52s taffetas for moire-ing, with 75-denier cellulose acetate warp and 300-denier acetate filling, 28 turns, brought 62 to 65c.

Print Cloths Decline

In the print cloth division early efforts of manufacturers to hold the prices were overcome about the middle of the week by the pronounced weakness of other markets and prices yielded to those mentioned below, at which considerable volume was moved.

The 38½-inch 60x48s 6.25-yard sold at 4¼c, and the 64x60s 5.35-yard at 5c, with a few sales recorded at 4⅞c. The 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard and the 72x76s 4.25-yard brought 5¾ and 6½c, respectively, for future delivery, but from ⅛ to ¼c higher for the latter number for near-by delivery. The 80 squares 4.00-yard moved at 6¾c for any delivery.

Sheetings were equally weak, as is indicated by 4c for the 48 squares 31-inch 5.00-yard, and 4½c for the 36-inch width of the same count and weight. The 40-inch, 48 squares 2.50-yard brought 7⅛c, and the 44x44s 5.00-yard 4½c.

Pajama checks were obtained for 5c for the 64x60s 5.74-yard. Drills 37-inch 3.95-yard brought 5⅝c, and the 2.00-yard 9½c. Carded sateens sold at 6c for the 37½-inch 64x72s 5.25-yard, and at 10c for the 43-inch 64x104s 3.85-yard twills.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

NEISNER BROS.

	1931	1930	Inc. %
April sales	$1,412,354	$1,397,049	1.0
4 months	4,534,626	4,106,469	10.4

JEWEL TEA CO. SALES

Sales of Jewel Tea Company, Incorporated, for four and 16 weeks ended April 18 compare:

	1931	1930	Dec. %
4 wks end Apr. 18	$1,088,498	$1,257,748	13.4
16 wk end Apr 18	4,354,488	4,951,620	12.0

EDISON BROS. STORES

	1931	1930	Inc %
April sales	$707,629	$501,154	41.2
3 months	1,620,845	1,168,837	38.6

KROGER GROCERY & BAKING

	1931	1930	Dec. %
4 wks Apr 25	$20,812,012	$20,933,158	.5
16 wks Apr 25	79,919,177	83,145,941	3.8
*Aver strs in op.	5,057	5,385	6.0

*For four weeks ended April 25.

McLELLAN STORES

	1931	1930	Inc. %
April sales	$1,798,502	$1,768,945	1.6
4 months	5,808,633	5,743,818	1.1

KLINE BROS. CO.

	1931	1930	Inc. %
April sales	$546,802	$463,776	17.9
4 months	1,394,125	1,217,321	14.5

OKLAHOMA GAS & ELECTRIC

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company reports for the 12 months ended Feb. 28:

	1931	1930
Gross	$13,821,479	$14,354,809
Net aft ord tax	6,359,484	6,702,451
Total income*	6,487,140	7,127,822

*Before depreciation.

WESTINGHOUSE GETS ORDER

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company has obtained a $250,000 order from the Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation for circuit breaker equipment.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying. Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99¾	99¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	73¼	73¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	73	72
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¾	101½
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	103½	103½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	101½	101½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	83	82¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	102	102
Amer Inter 5½s '49	90	89
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	91	91
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	20	20
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¾	104¾
Amer T&T 4½s cv	132	131
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107½	107
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	108¼	108
Am T&T 5s '65	108⅝	108⅜
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¼	110
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103¼	103
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	75	75
Armour &Co 4½s '39	81¾	81¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	72¼	72½
Associated Oil 6s '35	106	106
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	95	95
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100	99¾
Atlanta & Charl A L 4½s	99¾	99¾
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	95	95
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	42¼	40
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	37	35
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96⅝	96⅝
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	100¼	100¼
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	87	87
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	56	55¼
Atl Aefining deb 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98	97
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97	97
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101	100⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	101½	101¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	103⅛	103⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s '48	106⅛	106⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	100½	100½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	108⅛	107⅞
Belding Hem 6s '36	91	91
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109¼	109
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113⅝	113⅝
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103½	103⅛
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	82⅝	82⅝
Boston & Maine 5s '55	99⅝	99⅝
Boston & Maine 5s '67	99¾	99¾
Bow-Bitmore s f g 7s '34	95	95
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101¼	101
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104¾	104¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	90½	90½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	104¾	104¾
Bur CRN 5s	102⅝	102⅝
Buff Gen El 4½s	104⅞	104¾
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100⅞	100⅞
By Products Coke 5½s '45	102	102
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	91¾	91¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅞	100⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	106⅝	106½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	106⅝	106⅝
Can North 4½s '35	102½	102¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	119⅝	119⅝
Can North deb 7s '40	112¼	112
Can Pacific deb 4s	88⅝	88⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99	98¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	103½	103½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108⅛	108⅛
Cen District Tel 5s	106	105¼
Gen Foundry Co 6s	50	50
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	87¼	86¾
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	91½	91½
Cen New England 4s '61	88¼	88⅛
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	112⅞	112⅞
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103B	103⅝
Ches Corp 5s '47	99⅞	99½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	101¼	100⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	105½	105
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	98⅛	98¼
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	102⅞	102⅞
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	33⅝	33¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	65¾	65½
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	77½	77½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	23½	23¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	59¾	59¼
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	88⅛	88⅛
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	84½	84½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	80	79
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	107¼	107¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	95¾	95¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	108⅞	108⅞
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	91½	91½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	97½	96½
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	86½	86
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	81⅞	81¾
Chicago TerHau & Se in 5s '60	63	63
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	105	105
Chicago & W Indiana 5s '52	90⅛	90
Childs Co 5s '43	75	75
Chile Copper 5s '47	89⅝	89
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '66 A	95½	95⅛
Cin Ind StL & Chi 4½s T	105	105
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	91¼	91¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104	104
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	98¼	97¾
Colonial Oil 6s '38	39	38
Colo & So 4½s '80	101⅝	101⅝
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	99	98⅝
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	99¾	99½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99¾	99½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	97¾	97¾
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100	100
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98	98
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107½	107¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105¾	105⅝
Consum Pow 4½s	[illegible]	98
Container Corp 5s ct '43	33	33
Container Corp 6s '46	59	58⅝
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	95½	96⅛
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	74	74
Cubs RR rfg 7½s '36	76	76
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	10	10
Cuban Cane Prod	6½	6
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97½	97¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105¾	105¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97¾	97⅝
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	103⅝	103⅝
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103¾	103¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85⅝	85⅝
Dold Packing 6s '42	68	68
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	98	98
Duquesne P & L 5½s '67	104½	104¼
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	71⅛	71⅛
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	71	71
Erie RR gen 4s '96	86½	86¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	75⅛	75⅛
Erie RR gen lien	74½	73⅝
Erie Ry Minn 4s	97½	96½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	97	97
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	21¼	21¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	21	20⅞
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	91¼	91
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	94½	94⅛
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	79	79
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104	103⅞
Gen Riv 6s	114½	114½
Geo & Alabama Ry 5s	35	35
Goodrich 6s '45	57	56
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	97	97
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	89	88½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	108	108
Great Northern 4¼s '61	99½	99½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	102¼	102¼
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	108¾	108¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¾	110½
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	19¼	19
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	104	104
Hudson Coal 5s '62	56¼	56¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	76½	76⅛
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99¼	99¼
Humble Oil 5s' 37	101⅜	101⅜
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	107	106¾
Ill Central 4s '51	93⅛	93⅛
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	86	86
Ill Central 4¾s '66	83½	83
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	84	84
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A	91	91
Ill Central Litch	77⅞	77⅞
Ind Limestone 6s '41	42	42
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	93⅝	93⅝
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94	93⅝
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	85⅝	85¼
Inter Match 5s ev rcts '41	96¼	95½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	92¼	92¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70¼	70
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70¼	70
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	88	87½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	77½	77½
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	77½	77½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	77½	77½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	86¾	86⅝
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	61¾	61¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	81	81
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	72	72
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	89¼	89
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	85	84
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	97¼	96⅞
Kan City P & L 4½s B	63	63
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	103¾	103¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	78¼	78¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	94¾	94
Kan Gas ¾ Elec 4½s '80	95½	95½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	97	96⅞
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	102½	102½
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	102	102
L'Autaro 6s '54	103	103
Lehigh Val (Pa) Con 4s 2003	56	55
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	84¾	84½
Lehigh Val Ry 4½s '40	101½	101½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	100	100
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	94⅞	94¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	50	50
L&N uni 4s '40	105½	105½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	99½	99½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	97¼	97¼
L&N 3s StL div '80	104½	104
Manhat Ry con 4s '00	68½	68½
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	55⅞	55⅞
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	101⅝	101⅝
Metro Edison 4½s '68	97¾	97⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102½	102
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	103	102¾
M..s Central 5s	103	102⅞
Mo K & T 4½s '78	88	88
Mo K & A adj 5s A '67	83¼	83¼
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	98⅝	98½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	63	62¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	83	82¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	84	84
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	84¼	83½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	84¼	83¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	77¼	77
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	104⅜	104⅜
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	102	101⅜
New Eng Ry con 5s '45	101	101
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	101	101
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93	93
NYC & HR 4s '42	92½	92½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98	98
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	101¾	101⅝
NYC&HR 4½s N	98⅝	98½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	98⅝	98¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	106	106
NY Chi & StL 5½s 74	79⅝	78⅞
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	95	94⅝
NY Edison 5s '44	100	100
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	106¼	106⅛
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	115½	115½
NY NH&H uc deb 4s '55	99⅞	99¾
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	88⅝	88⅝
NY NH&H 4½s '67	73¼	73¼
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	92¾	92¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	105¼	105
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	114½	114½

	High	Low
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¾	103½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	112	112
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	106⅞
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100¼	100¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	79½	79½
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	102⅛	102⅛
Niag Share 5½s '50	97	97
Norf & W con 4s '96	98¾	98¾
North Am Co 5s '61	99	98⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101¼	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	104
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	66	66
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	93⅜	93⅜
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	111	111
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104½	104
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	113⅛	113
Otis Steel 6s '41	90½	89
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104⅝	104½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101⅝	101⅝
Pan-Am Uet & T 6s '40	44	44
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102½	102½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	89½	88¼
Pathe Ex inc '37	80	80
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	60½	60½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	99¾	99¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	99⅞	99⅞
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	99¾	99¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D 70	95⅝	95¼
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	101	100⅞
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	106	106
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101⅝	101½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	95	95
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110⅜	110
Penn Railroad gold 4½s	96⅝	96⅝
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	108⅝	108⅝
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	103	103
Pere Marquette 4s '56	90	90
Pere Marquette 5s '56	102	-02
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	93	93
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	69½	68
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103	103
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	95¾	95⅝
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	104½	104½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	103½	101
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	109	109
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	92½	92½
Pitts & West Va Ry do 4½s A	94	94
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	89⅞	89¾
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	104¾	104¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	104⅛	103⅞
Pure Oil 5½s '37	83½	83
Pure Oil 5½s '40	77	76½
Purity Baking 5s '48	94⅛	94⅛
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94⅛	94⅛
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	92	92
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	42	41⅝
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	99	99
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99⅛	98⅝
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	76	75
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	64¼	63¾
St Louis SF 5s B '50	87⅝	87⅝
St Louis SW con 4s '32	94¾	94½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	94½	94½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	12½	12¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	7	7
Shell Union 5s '47	65	64
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	67¼	66½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	14	14
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	76⅝	76⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	86¼	86½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94	94
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101⅞
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	65	65
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106	105¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	94¼	94¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	94¾	94¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	93¼	93
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	103	103
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100¼	100¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	81	81
Southern Ry con 5s '94	107¼	107¼
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	110⅞	110⅞
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¾	106¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅛	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97¾	97¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	52½	52
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107¼	107¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	94½	94
Third Ave 5s '37	96¼	95¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28¾	28¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	98½	97
Union El L&P rfg 5s '33	103	103
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100¼	100⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	93¼	93¼
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	98⅝	98½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103⅝	103½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	68½	67½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	76½	76½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	106	106
Wabash RR 4½s '78	65	64¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	45⅝	45
Washington Ter 3½s '45	92⅛	92⅛
West Shore 4s 2361	92½	92
Western Union R E 4½s '50	101⅝	101⅝
Western Union 5s '31	102½	102
Western Union col 5s '38	104⅛	104⅛
Western Union 6½s '36	109½	109
Western Union 5s '60	101⅛	100⅞
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	83	83
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102½	102½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	9	9
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98¼	98
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	48	48
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	100¾	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last May 5	Last May 4
3½s '47	101.29	101.29	101.29	101.31
1st 4¼s '47	103	102.29	103	
4th 4¼s '38	104.40	104.10	104.40	104.40
4th 4¼s reg	103.31	103.31	103.31	
3⅜s '43 March	101.27	101.25	101.27	
US 3⅜s '43 June	101.27	101.27	101.27	
US 3⅝s '47	102.50	102	102.30	102.70
US 4s '52	108.30	108	108	108.60
US 4¼s '52	112.60	112.60	112.60	112.11

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	54	54
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	99¾	99¼
Akershus 5s '63	96⅝	96⅛
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	86⅝	86⅝
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	49¼	49
Antioquia 7s C '45	50¼	50¼
Antwerp 5s '58	100⅝	100⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	89½	89½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	89⅜	89⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	89⅝	89¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	90¼	89½
Australia 4½s '56	55⅛	55⅜
Australia 5s '55	59⅜	58⅝
Australia 5s '57	58½	58½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	95¼	95
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	107	106⅞
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94¼	93¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	86	86
Belgium (King) 6s '56	104⅜	104⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110⅞	110⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	115⅜	115⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110½	110¼
Bergen 5s '60	98⅝	98⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	83	81½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	82½	82
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	81⅞	81⅝
Berlin Elec 6s '55	78	77½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	16⅜	16
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	19⅞	19⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	31	31
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105⅞	105⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	53	53
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	50	49½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	49⅞	49¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	69	69
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	70	70
Budapest (City) 6s '62	74¾	74⅝
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	68	68
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	61	61
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102⅝	102⅝
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	94¾	94⅝
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	60	60
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	72	72
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	70½	70⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	73½	73
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	74½	73½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	74	74
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	73½	72
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	74	73½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	83	82¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	73½	73
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	97⅞	97⅞
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	61	61
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	61	61
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	62	62
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	62¼	62
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	95¾	95¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100⅝	100⅝
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	100½	100
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	71⅛	71⅛
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	55	55
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110	110
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	97	96¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½	101¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	105¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100⅛	100⅛
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104⅝	104⅝
Dutch EI 6s '47	101¼	101¼
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	101½	101¼
Estonia Bank 7s '67	62½	62½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	91	91
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	91	91
Finnish B 6½s '54	92	92
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107½	107½
French (Rep) 7s '49	118½	118½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¼	125¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	93¼	93
German 7s '49	105⅛	105
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	79	78⅝
Germ en Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79	78½
Germ en Ag Bk 7s '50	90¼	90
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	78	77¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	88⅝	88⅝
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	79½	78⅞
Greek 6s '68	86½	86
Helsingfors 6½s '60	85	85
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	88½	88½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94⅝	94¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95½	95½
Italy (King) 7s '51	100⅞	100¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	105½	105½
—Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99¾	99¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	95½	95⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	93½	93½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	85	85
Karstadt 6s '43	67	67
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	93½	93
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	90	90
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	94¾	94½
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	93⅝	93⅝
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Medellin 6½s '54	57	53
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88¼	88⅛
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	40	40
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	65	65
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	103½	103½
New South Wales 5s '57	48	48
New South Wales 5s '58	48	47
North German Lloyd 6s '47	85	84¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103	102⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅝	105⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅝	102½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	99⅞	96½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	100¼	100
Oslo (City) 6s '55	104	103⅞
Oslo G&E 5s '63	99	99
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	104½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106¾	106¾
Paulista Ry 7s '42	94	94
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	20¼	19
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	22⅞	22
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	39	39
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	69	68
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	77	76¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	81	81
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	38	37
Prussia 6s '52	79⅞	79
Queensland (State) 6s '47	57	57
Rhine Main 7s '50	98	98
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	85⅛	85
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	84	84
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	99¼	99
Rhinelbe 7s '4e	87½	87
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	42	42
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '66	35⅞	35½
Rio G do Sul (State 7s '66	42⅞	42⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	40	40
Rome (City) 6½s '52	89¾	88⅞
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	90	89¼
Rumania 7s '59	76¾	76¾
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	40	40
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	80	80
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	34¼	34¼
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	69	68⅞
Saxon State 7s '45	89	88¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	81⅞	81⅜
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	90⅞	90⅞
Shinyetsu El Pow 6½s '52	91¼	91⅛
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	61⅝	61⅝
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	93¾	93¾
Sydney 5½s '55	50	50
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105½	105½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	81¾	81¾
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	86¾	86½
Toryl 7½s 55	98¾	98⅝
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	101	101
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	107	107
Uni St W 6½s A '47	77	77
Uni St W 6½s A '51	79	78¾
Unterelbe 6s '53	9½	79⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 6s 64	70⅞	70⅞
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	94½	94
Uruguay (Rep) 8s 60	71	70
Vienna 6s '52	88	87¾
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	100	100
Warsaw 7s '58	63	62½
Westphalia El 6s '53	74½	73⅛
Wurttemberg 7s '56	91	91

Goodyear Tire Plants Increase Production

PRODUCTION at the Akron and California plants of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has been increased by 3500 tires a day, according to reports just received from the company.

A week ago working days were increased to 5½ days a week. Officials state the present influx of orders will necessitate operating some divisions on a six-day week, 24 hours a day.

The latest gain is the second within a week, and the third since the beginning of the year.

GOODRICH TIRE HAS RISING SALES TREND

NEW YORK, May 5—With tire sales showing a favorable increase over last year as Goodrich Tire & Rubber Co. enters the second quarter, a period of normal seasonal expansion in business and a satisfactory improvement in operating results over the first quarter seem likely.

Due to the decline in crude rubber to a new low of about six cents a pound from approximately 8½ cents at the first of the year, it is possible that an inventory write-down may be necessary June 30. However, because of low prices for rubber and the low average cost of crude inventories, it seems highly improbable that earnings for 1931 can be adversely affected by inventory write-downs to any such degree as in 1930.

The company has maintained a strong financial position. The latest balance sheet, as of Dec. 31, 1930, showed total current assets, including $13,820,677 cash, of $83,369,215. Current liabilities were $10,244,452, and working capital $73,124,763. Ratio of current assets to current liabilities was more than 8 to 1.

DIVIDENDS

Charles E. Hires Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the class A, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

General Gas & Electric Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 7½ cents on the common class A, payable July 1 to stock of record May 29. On the common, class B, two quarterly dividends were declared, or a total of 15 cnets, payable July 1 to stock of record May 29.

International Nickel Company of Canada declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable June 30 to stock of record June 1.

McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable June 15 to stock of record May 15.

Continental Bank & Trust Company of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable June 15, to stock of record June 5.

Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Crown Zellerbach Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents each on the class A and B preference stocks, placing the stocks on a $3 annual basis, compared with $6 previously. The dividends are payable June 1 to stock of record May 13.

Spang Chalfant declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

United Gas Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the $7 preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 16.

Manhattan Shirt Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record May 15.

Bulova Watch Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Hart-Carter Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the preference stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15. This places the stock on a $1 annual has's, compared with $2 previously.

Directors of Crown, Willamette Paper Company recommended to the board the declaration of a dividend of $1 on the first preferred stock, payable July 1 in place of the regular quarterly payment of $1.75. This will automatically defer second preferred dividends as the first preferred is cumulative up to $7 annually.

American Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents in cash and the regular semi-annual of 2 per cent in common stock on the common, both payable June 1 to stock of record May 14.

Franklin Simon & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 18.

Parker Rustproof Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable May 20 to stock of record May 10.

General Asphalt Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable June 15 to stock of record June 1.

Pines Winterfront Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record March 15.

Wayne Pump Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the preference stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 20.

Associated Telephone Utilities Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent in common on the common, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Central Public Service Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of one-fortieth of a share of class A on the class A stock, payable June 15 to stock of record May 25.

Marshall Field & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Union Tank Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable June 1 to stock of record May 16.

EASTERN SHORE PUBLIC SERVICE

A banking group headed by E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., and including Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Hill, Joiner & Co., Inc., Blyth & Co., Inc., Stroud & Co., Inc., Eastman, Dillon & Co., and A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., is making public offering of an additional issue of $1,250,000 first mortgage and first lien 25-year 5 per cent gold bonds of Eastern Shore Public Service Company. These bonds, which are due Sept. 1, 1955, are priced at 92 and accrued interest, to yield over 5.60 per cent.

New York Curb

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
†225	Alum Co Am	156½	155	156½
1	Alum Goods	14½	14½	14½
†7	Am Book	80	80	80
3	Am Brit & Cont	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	Am Cit P&L A	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
3	Am Cit P&L B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
31	Am Com Pow A	14¼	13⅞	14¼
30	Am Cyan B	8½	7⅞	8½
2	Am Equities	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
6	Am & Fgn Pow war	19¾	19¼	19¼
2	Am Founders	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1	Am Gas & El	65	65	65
1	Am Light & Trac	42¼	42⅛	42¼
16	Am Maracaibo	⅞	¾	¾
1	Am Sta Pub Ser A	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
69	Am Sup Power	13¼	12⅞	12⅞
2	Am Ut & Gen B vtc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3	Am Yvette	3½	3½	3½
7	Appalach Gas	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
7	Ark Nat Gas A	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
†785	Asso G&E ctfs	84⅞	84	84
6	Asso G&E A	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1	Asso G&E war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	Atl Sec Corp	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1	Atlas Util	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1	Aut V M cv pr pt	8½	8½	8½
1	Avia Sec	13¾	13¾	13¾
	B			
3	Benef Ind Loan	14⅝	14¼	14¼
†75	Bigelow San Carp	26	25½	25½
3	Blue Ridge	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
*2	Blue Ridge cvt pf	35¾	35½	35¾
2	Bras Tr & Lt	17½	17⅜	17⅜
2	Butler Bros	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
	C			
8	CAM Co vtc	¼	¼	¼
1	Can Marc Wireless	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
25	Carib Syn	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1	Cent Pub Serv A	15¼	15¼	15¼
3	Cent Pub Serv Del	13½	10½	13½
8	Cent States El	9½	9¼	9½
*1	Centrif Pipe	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	Chath Ph Al nv	14	13⅞	14
33	Cities Service	15¾	15½	15⅝
1	Cities Serv pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
2	Cleve Tract	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1	Colum Oil & G vtc	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	Colum Pict vtc	14	14	14
†10	Comwlth Edison	232¼	232¼	232¼
4	Comwlth & So war	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
6	Com Wat Serv	10¾	10½	10¾
1	Cons Dairy	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2	Cooper Bess pf A	23¼	23¼	23¼
27	Corp Corp	11⅞	11⅝	11¾
1	Corp Sec Chi	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	Courtaulds	7½	7½	7½
18	Creole Pet	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	Cresson Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	Crowley Milner	18¼	18¼	18¼
	D			
1	Deere & Co	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
3	De Forest	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
1	Detroit Aircraft	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	Dresser Mfg A	32½	32½	32½
4	Dresser Mfg B	21	20¼	21
2	Dubilier Cond	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
10	Duquesne Gas	3⅛	3	3⅛
2	Durant Mot	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
	E			
8	East States Pow B	15	14¼	15
1	East Util Asso A	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
95	El Bond & Sh	43⅝	43¼	43¼
1	El Pow Assoc	14¾	14¾	14¾
8	El P&L opt war	23½	23	23½
*1	Electric Share pf	75	75	75
*2	Employ Reinsur	24	24	24
5	Europe El deb rts	2½	2⅜	2⅜
*1	Evans Wallo Lead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
	F			
2	Ford Mot Cana A	20½	20½	20½
4	Ford Mot Ltd	13⅝	13¼	13¼
1	Foremost Dairy	1	1	1
5	Fox Theatre A	3⅜	3¼	3¼
	G			
1	Gamewell pf	100	100	100
5	Gen Aviation Corp	7	6¾	7
2	Gen Elec Ltd rct	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2	Gen Empire	17	17	17
100	Gen Gas&E cv pf B	65	65	65
4	Gen Pete	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
4	Gen Thea Eq cv pf	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
1	Glen Alden Coal	34¼	34¼	34¼
2	Globe Underwrit	8	8	8
6	Goldman Sachs	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
1	Gt Nor Paper Co	27	27	27
1	Grief (L) & Bros	9	9	9
	H			
1	Hecla Min	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1	Hudson Bay M&S	4½	4½	4½
1	Humble Oil	53¼	53¼	53¼
2	Huyler St Del pf	50	50	50
2	Hydro El Sec	20½	20½	20½
	I			
3	Imp Oil Can	13	13	13
2	Ind. Ter Ill B	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
3	Ins Co Nor Am	55⅛	55	55
3	Intercon Petrol	½	½	½
4	Internat Pet	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1	Inter Util B	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1	Interstate Equit	2½	2½	2½
1	Irving Air Ch	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2	Isle Royale Cop	4	4	4
1	Isotta Franschini Co	3	3	3
	L			
1	Lackawanna Sec	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1	Lehigh C&N	22½	22½	22½
†50	Long Is Light pf B	106	106	106
†10	Long Is Light pf	111	111	111
	M			
1	Mavis Bott A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7	Mead Johnson	92	91½	92
2	Memphis Nat Gas	10	10	10
1	Mesta Mach	32	32	32
13	Mid West Util	19⅝	19¼	19¼
1	Midland Nat Gas A	⅞	⅞	⅞
4	Midland Steel	16	15⅞	16
4	Mining Co Can	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
3	Mo Kans Pipe L	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
	N			
1	Nat Cash Cred Asso pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
6	Nat Fuel & Gas	21	20⅞	20⅞
2	Nat Investors	5	5	5
1	Nat P&Lgt 6% pf	101½	101½	101½
1	Nat Short T Sec A	19	19	19
1	Neptune Meter A	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
63	Niag Hud Pow	11¼	11	11⅛
	O			
1	Overseas Sec	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
	P			
2	Pac G&E 1 pf	27¾	27¾	27¾
1	Pac G&E 5½ pf	25¾	25¾	25¾
1	Pan Ameri Airways	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
4	Pandem Oil	5-16	5-16	5-16
7	Pennroad Corp	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
1	Pa Wat&Pow	61½	61½	61½
3	Perryman Elec	2¼	2	2
7	Pilot Radio A	22	21¼	22
2	Prod Roy	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
4	Prudential Invest	11	10¾	10¾
1	Pub Ut Hold war	¾	¾	¾
†10	Pure Oil pf	69¾	69¾	69¾
	R			
1	Radio Products	2	2	2
5	Rainbow L Prod B	¾	¾	¾
3	Reliance Int'l A	4¼	3⅞	4¼
3	Reybarn Inc new	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
	S			
5	St Regis Paper	15	14⅞	14⅞
7	Salt-Creek Prod	5⅛	5	5⅛
18	Saxet Co	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛
1	Segal Lock	5¾	5¾	5¾
1	Selby Shoe	13	13	13
5	Selected Indust	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	Select Ind pr pf	55¼	55¼	55¼
3	Seton Leather	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝
4	Shenandoah	5⅝	5¼	5¼
2	Silica Gel ctf	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
3	So Am Airlines 1st pd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3	South Penn Oil	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
6	Stand Oil Ind	27⅝	27⅛	27½
1	St Oil Ky	18½	18½	18½
3	Stroock & Co	7⅝	7½	7½
1	Stutz Mot Am	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
1	Sunray Oil	2½	2½	2½
	T			
5	Teck Hugh Gold	8	8	8
1	Tenn Prod	3	3⅜	3⅜
1	Thatcher Sec	2½	2½	2½
2	Transcont Air Tr	7¼	7	7¼
1	Trans Lux D Pic A	8	8	8
	U			
2	Ungerleider Fin	28⅞	28½	28½
2	United Corp war	9⅞	9¾	9¾
26	United Dry Dock	2	1⅞	1⅞
10	Unit Founders	6¾	6¾	6¾
17	United Gas	7⅞	7¾	7¾
1	United Gas war	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Un Lt & Jower A	24¼	23¾	23¾
1	UnU Lt & Pow cv pf	96	96	98
1	U US & Int Sec pf	39	39	39
1	U S Elec Pow	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3	U S Foil B	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1	U S Lines pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	Utility Equities	6	6	6
2	Util Pow & Lt	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
	V			
40	Vacuum Oil	39⅞	38¼	39

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	12:30
5	Ala Pw 4½s '67 new	98	98	98
21	Alumin Co 5s '52	105	105	105
4	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	100¼	100¼	100¼
114	Am G&E 5s 2028	100⅛	100	100⅛
41	Am P&L 6s 2016	106	105¾	105¾
1	Am Roll M 4½s '33	97	97	97
3	Appalach Gas 6s '45	63½	63	63
1	Appalach Gas 6s '45 B	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
1	Appalach Pw 5s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
30	Ark P&L 5s '56	100¼	100	100¼
5	Asso Elec 4½s '53	91¼	91	91
4	AssoG&E 5½s'38inv ctf	70½	70	70½
3	Asso G&E 5s '50	77	76½	76½
14	Asso G&E 5s '68	74½	73½	74
3	Asso G&E 4½s '48 xw	72⅞	72½	72⅞
30	Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	72	71	71¾
10	Asso Rayon 5s '50	57	57	57
5	AssocTelUt 5½s'44C	84¼	84¼	84¼
2	BellTelCan 5s'57B	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	Bell Tel Can 5s '60 C	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Bene Ind Loan 6s '46	98½	98½	98½
16	Birmingh Gas 5s '59	98	98	98
33	CanNatRyEq 4½s'56	100¼	100¼	100¼
7	Carc P&L 5s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Cent P&L 5s '56	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5	CentPubSer 5½s'49	74¾	74¼	74¼
6	Cent St El 5½s '54	65⅝	65	65⅝
2	Cent St El 5s '48	61½	61½	61½
36	ChiDistE 4½s'70A	92	91⅞	92
7	Cities Ser 5s '66	69	69	69
51	Cities Ser 5s '50	72½	71¾	72
3	Cities Ser GP6s'43	84½	84¼	84¼
1	Cities Ser P 5½s '52	78¾	78¾	78¾
6	Con G&E 5s '58 A	84¼	83¾	84¼
4	Cudahy P 5½s '37	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Dix G G 6½s 3' A ww	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
10	East Ut Inv 5s '54 A	61½	61½	61½
2	El Paso N G 6½s '38	101	100	100
4	El P &L 5s 2030	87¼	87¼	87¼
2	Fed Wat 5½s '54	73½	73½	73½
2	Fisk Rub 5½s '31	15	15	15
19	Fla P & L 5s '54	89⅛	89	89⅛
2	Gatineau P 5s '56	90	90	90
1	Gatineau P 6s '41	87	87	87
3	Geo Pow 6s '67	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5	Hood Rub 7s'36	71	71	71
16	HoustGGas 6½s'43ww	87½	86	87½
8	Houst G Gas 6s'43 A	88	87	88
1	Hudson Bay 6s'35	80½	80½	80½
1	Ill Pow&Lt 5s C 1956	97¼	97¼	97¼
8	Ill Pw&Lt 5½s'54 B	102⅝	102½	102½
14	Indnaplis P&L 5s'57 A	103	102⅞	103
19	Insull Ut Inv 6s'40 B	84½	83½	84½
2	Interl Sec Am 5s'47	76¼	76¼	76¼
8	Inters Pow 5s'57	84¾	84½	84½
1	Iowa-Neb L&P 5s'57	94½	94½	94½
5	Jersey Ct P&L 5s'47B	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Kimbrly Clark 5sA1943	98½	98½	98½
2	Kop Gas&C 5½s'50	103½	103½	103½
2	Kop Gas&C 5s'47	101	101	101
3	Lehigh P S 6s 2026 A	104½	104½	104½
5	Louis P&L 5s'57	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Mass Gas 5½s'46	106	106	106
2	Memphis Pw&Lt 5s'48	103½	103½	103½
1	Mid West Util 5s'33	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	Mid West Util 5s'34	96¼	96¼	96¼
2	Milw El Ry&L 5s'71	102½	102½	102½
1	Minn G Lt 4½s '50	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
9	Miss P & L Co 5s '57	95¾	95	95¾
2	Nat El Pow 5s '78	70	70	70
2	Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	103¾	103⅝	103¾
7	Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	90	90	90
2	Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	70	69½	70
12	Nat Steel 5s '56	99	98⅞	99
15	N Eng G&E 5s '50	90⅞	89⅞	89⅞
1	New Eng G&E 5s '48	93	93	93
8	N E G&E 5s '47	90	89⅞	90
9	NY P&L 4½s '67	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
18	Nor Ind P S 4½ '70E	96¼	96⅛	96¼
3	Nor Oh P&L 5½s '51	104	104	104
1	Nor Oh Tr & L 5s '56	101	101	101
3	Nor St Pow 4½s '61	97½	97½	97½
3	Ohio Edison 5s '60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	103½	103½	103½
11	Pas G&E 4½s '57 E	99⅝	99½	99⅝
23	Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
4	Pac G&E 5½s '52 C	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Pac P&L 5s '55	99½	99½	99½
5	Penn C P&L 4½s '77	95½	95½	95½
4	Penn O Ed 6s '50 xw	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Penn O P&L 5½s '54A	104½	104½	104½
154	Penn P&L 4½s '81	97	96⅞	96⅞
1	Peop L&P 5s '79 ww	68½	68½	68½
7	Phila B¾W 4½s '77 C	102½	102½	102½
3	Phila E P 5½s '72	107	107	107
4	Phila El 5s '60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10	Potomac Edis 4½s'61 F	96	96	96
5	Pub Ser N Ill 4½s'80 E	97¾	97¾	97¾
6	Roch Cent Pow 5s'53	76¼	75⅞	75⅞
21	Saxet Corp 6s'45 A	97	96⅞	97
9	Shawin W&P 4½s'70D	96	96	96
7	SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	104½	104½	104½
1	So Cal Ed 5s '51	105	105	105
1	So Cal Gas 5s'37	94½	94½	94½
14	Stand G&E 6s '35	101⅞	101¼	101⅞
6	Stand G&E 6s '35 conv	101⅝	101½	101⅞
2	Stand G&E 6s'51	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2	Stand G&E 6s'66	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2	Stand J&Lt 6s'57	97⅝	97½	97½
3	Sun Oil 5½s '39	101	101	101
2	Superpow Ill 4½s '70	91	91	91
3	Superpow Ill 4½s '68	91	91	91
2	Swift & Co 5s '40	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Tenn El Pow 5s '56	102	102	102
8	Tenn Pub Ser 5s '70	97½	97¼	97½
15	Tex 7l Serv 5s '60	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Un Gulf Corp 5s '50	101¾	101¾	101¾
15	Un Lt & Ry 5½s '52	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1	Un Lt & Ry 5s '32	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Un Lt & Ry 6s '52 A	102	102⅜	102⅜
5	US Rub 6s '33	81	81	81
2	Utah P&L 4½s 44	97	97	97
5	Vanadium Corp 5s '41	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
12	Van Sweringen 6s '35	68½	68½	68½
1	Virg P S 5s '50 B	90	90	90
4	Ward Bak 6s '37	103¼	103¼	103¼
16	War Bros 6s '41	93½	92½	93½
8	Wisc P&L 5s '56 E	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝

CURB FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
3	Agri Mtg Bk 7s'46	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
1	Buen Aires Pr 7½s'47	89	89	89
9	Cent Bk Ger 6s'51 B	77¾	77¾	77¾
2	Chile Mtg Bk 6s'31	96½	96½	96½
2	Com Priv Bk 5½s'37	86	86	86
10	Europ El 6½s'65 xw	76	75⅞	76
5	Europ Mtg 7s'67 C	88¼	88¼	88¼
5	Fin Ind Bk 7s'44	92	92	92
5	Finland R M Bk 6s'61	82½	82½	82½
1	First B Gl Wks 7s'57xw	82	82	82
3	Ger Cons Mun 7s'47	87	87	87
3	Ger Cons Mu 6s'47	78	77⅛	78
9	Gesfuerel 6s'53	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
7	It Sup Pw 6s'63A xw	71	69⅞	71
1	MansfeldM&S 7s'41xw	88	88	88
5	Medellin Col 7s '51	70	70	70
5	Ruhr Gas '53 A	80½	80½	80½
1	Saxon Pub Wks 5s '32	96¼	96¼	96¼
2	Stinnes 7s '36 xw	83	83	83
1	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	74	74	74
2	Un Indust 6½s'41	85¼	85¼	85¼

†—Actuaal sales. *—Ex-dividend. A—Plus extra. B—Plus 10 per cent in stock. E—Paid last year. F.—Payable in stock. G—Partly extra. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
America	46½	49½	Lafayette	25	30
Am Union	40	50	Lebanon	20	25
Bk of US un	1	3	Liberty	23½	26½
Bk Yorktown	60	95	Manhattan	82	85
Bryant Pk	12	16	Merchants	85	95
Chase	84¾	87¾	Midtown	6	11
Chat Phnx	64	67	People's	..	300
City	85	88	Penn Ex	60	70
Columbus	165	195	Public	49¾	52¾
Commercial	270	285	Queensboro	..	170
Fifth Av	2200	2400	Seward	80	85
First, N Y	3625	3825	Straus	..	105
Flatbush	90	110	Textile	44	49
Grace	400	600	Trade Bk	142	152
Harriman	1500	1600	Yorkville	67	77
Industrial	140	160			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Ex	195	210	Kings Co	2550	2750
Banca C I	232	240	Law Tle & G	220	230
Banco di S	27	..	M'facturers	42	44
Bk Eur T	52	62	Midwood	75	85
Bk N Y & T	585	605	Mut Tr W	400	425
Bronx	30	35	New York	147	152
Brooklyn	405	415	Times Sq	4¾	6¾
County	36¼	38¼	Title Guar	127½	132½
Empire	53	58	Unit States	3050	3250
Fulton	385	425	West T & T	105	120
Guaranty	456	461	Westchester	1000	1100
Irving	33¼	35¼			

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Cont Ill Bk	335	340	Nat Bk Rep	43½	44½
First Nat	432	437	Strauss Nat	175	185
Foreman	[illegible]	330			

CHICAGO STATE BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Central	182	192	Peoples Tr	315	325
Harris T&S	445	455	Un Chi Bk	150	155
Northern	423	427			

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
First Nat Bk	71	73	Merchants Na	495	510
N Shawmut B	56	53	Second Natnl	133	138
Atlantic Nat	66½	68	Webster&Atlas	206	210
State Str Tr	350	..			

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General Electric
General Motors
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National Biscuit
Union Carbide & Carbon
U. S. Steel
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Bankers Tr. Co. of N. Y.
Chase Nat. Bank of N. Y.
N. Y. Trust
The Manhattan Co.
National City Bank
Continental-Ill. (Chi.)
First Nat. Bank (Boston)
Union Trust (Cleveland)
Phila. National (Phila.)
Security 1st Nat. of Los Ang.

Atlantic Refining
Standard Oil of N. J.
Standard Oil of Calif.
Standard Oil of Indiana
Texas Corporation

Atchison
Chesapeake & Ohio
N. Y. Central
Penna. R. R.
Southern Pacific
Union Pacific

Aetna Life
Fidelity-Phoenix
Home
U. S. Fid. & Guar. Balto.
Insurance Co. of N. A.

UNITED STATES' WHEAT GROUP TO BE PASSIVE

Delegates to London Conference to Take No Proposals for Consideration

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 5—The American delegation to the London Wheat Conference that has been called for May 18 will participate in a sympathetic attitude but will bring no proposals for consideration.

The United States Government is greatly interested in cutting wheat production, as is evidenced by the earnest efforts being made by the Federal Farm Board to persuade the American farmer to confine crops to domestic consumption, but officials here are frankly not optimistic over what can be done at the London gathering along this line.

It was explained by interested government executives here that the American delegation, consisting of Sam R. McKelvie, wheat member of the farm board; Nils A. Olsen of the Bureau of Agriculture Economics of the Department of Agriculture, Alonso E Taylor of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, and R. E. Cox of the London Embassy, understands that no plan or program has been formulated for the conference and that this will all be taken up when the gathering assembles.

In this effort the American delegation will coöperate, it was stated, but wholly without any authority to commit the Government or the farm board to any agreement. It was strongly emphasized that the American group is entirely without power to pledge the United States to any arrangement. It is strictly a consultative and advisory delegation.

No Formal Action

Even should an agreement come out of the conference it would be of a merchandising character, it was declared. No formal diplomatic action would be necessary, it was said, and that is why only business and technical representatives are being sent.

The unofficial skepticism here of the likelihood of results at the London meeting is explained on the ground that there is no practicable basis for adjusting producing capacity and consuming capacity of the great wheat-growing countries. As an example there is cited the case of Australia, Canada and Argentina, whose combined population amounts to 37,000,000 people, producing 800,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, the same grown by the United States with a population of over 122,000,000.

If the first three countries were to be put on a pro-rata basis, whole provinces, thinly populated and growing only wheat, would have to be abandoned, it is asserted. To this, of course, it is highly unlikely these countries will agree.

The United States Government, it is stressed here, would like to see world production in wheat slashed, but it is only incidentally interested in that problem. The Government, through the Farm Board, is concentrating on bringing home production within home consumption bounds.

If this can be approximately brought about, authorities here declare, they will have practically solved the farm problem. By means of tariff barriers they can protect the great home market for the farmer and enable him to obtain profitable prices.

The Government's attitude to the London Conference was concretely, if somewhat vaguely summed up in a statement issued several days ago by the farm board when it announced Mr. McKelvie's appointment as a delegate. Read in the light of the confidential explanation of the Government's position, since made available, the formal statement indicates clearly that the United States participates primarily as an "interested bystander" and one whose chief interests are domestic problems.

Will Develop Facts

"Regardless of tangible results," the statement read, "the farm board feels that such a conference will develop facts relative to the world situation and problems confronting the different exporting countries that will lead to a better understanding of the mutual difficulties of these countries and what must be done to meet them.

"The board wishes to emphasize that participation in the London Conference does not change in any way its recommendation to wheat growers of this country that they gradually reduce production to a domestic market basis. That recommendation stands."

It was indicated here yesterday by James C. Stone, chairman of the board, that the Grain Stabilization Corporation has borrowed approximately $80,000,000 to finance the purchase of May futures. Of this total $60,000,000 was obtained from the Chase National Bank in New York, and the rest is to come from the intermediate credit bank.

No information was forthcoming at the board as to the quantity of wheat obtained by these transactions, but it was estimated that the amount might reach 150,000,000 bushels. This, with the estimated 150,000,000 bushels already in the possession of the farm board, would bring the total up to around 300,000,000 bushels of grain. The annual crop in the United States is approximately 800,000,000 bushels.

In commenting on his reception at the United States Chamber of Commerce convention in Atlantic City last week, Mr. Stone expressed the opinion that "business men were taking a more coöperative attitude toward the farm board."

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2¼@2½
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@2	1½@2
Four to six months	2 @2½	2 @2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	28⅛c	28⅝c
Bar silver in London	13⅛d	13⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 10½d	84s 9¾d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅜@1¼
60 days	1⅜@1¼
90 days	1⅜@1¼
4 months	1½@1⅜
5 months	1⅝@1½
6 months	1⅝@1½

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	7½
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.86⅛	$4.86⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅜	4.86⅜	4.8665
France—franc	.0390⅛	.0390⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1391	.1391	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅝	.0523⅞	.0526
Germany—mark	.2381	.2381	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1407⅝	.1407⅝	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2677	.2677½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129⅛	.0129⅛	[illegible]
Holland—florin	.4019	.4019	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744⅝	.1743⅝	.1749
Norway—krone	.2677	.2677¼	.268
Poland—sloty	.1121	.1121	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅞	.193
Spain—peseta	.1051½	.1032	.193
Sweden—kroan	.2680½	.2680½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1926¾	.1926¼	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅛	.0176⅛	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2450	.2450	
Shanghai—tael	.3125	.3125	*
India—rupee	.3622	.3622	.3650
Japan—yen	.4939	.4940	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3165	.3205	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0685	.0710	.1196
Chile—peso	.1207	.1207	.12176
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.6435	.6500	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 31-32	.99 31-32	1.00

*Par unsettled.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 5—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .93⅝	$ .93½	$1.20⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	.74⅛	.72⅜	.96⅛
Oats, 2 white	.39⅛	.39⅞	.54⅝
Flour	4.70	4.55	5.75
Beef, family	18.00	17.75	27.50
Pork	24.50	23.50	33.00
Lard	.0880	.0915	.1084
Cotton, mid-up	.0960	.0950	.1655
Zinc	.0325	.0340	.0475
Iron	17.76	17.76	20.70
Steel, bil Pitt	30.00	30.00	33.00
Copper	.09@9¼	.09½	.13
Tin	.2270	.2270	.3216
Rubber	.0600	.0600	.1406
Sugar	.0440	.0440	.0496
Lead	.0400	.0425	.0554
Print Cloth	.0406	.0412½	.0539

MONTGOMERY WARD SALES

CHICAGO, May 5 (AP)—April sales of Montgomery Ward & Co totaled $20,556,449, compared with $23,778,436 in April, 1930, a decrease of 13.5 per cent. For the first four months of the year the sales were $70,824,785 compared with $81,143,499 in the like period of last year, a decline of 12.7 per cent.

EDUCATIONAL

The Child and the Newspaper

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WHAT does s-u-i-c-i-d-e spell, Mother?" called eight-year-old Jane from the living room.

Jane's mother was peeling potatoes for the evening meal, but she stopped. Ordinarily she would have called out the pronunciation of the word, but she did not consider "suicide" an ordinary word. She dropped her knife and went to find her daughter. She wasn't hard to find. Stretched full length on the living room floor with the front page of the local evening paper spread out before her, she was about the most conspicuous thing in the room.

Surprised, she looked up when her mother entered the room. "You needn't have come, Mother. It's s-u-i—" she began. But her mother interrupted her. "I thought the only thing you ever read in the paper was the cartoons." The mother forced her tone to be casual. And then the child guilelessly looked up at her mother and replied, "Oh, no! I read part of this page, too. It's exciting."

The mother said no more. But most tactfully she drew the child's attention elsewhere.

That evening after the children had gone to bed mother and father held a conference.

Supplying Detrimental Reading

They realized that as long as they permitted a sensational newspaper to come into their home they were supplying their children with detrimental reading. They would not have tolerated a book of crime to remain on their bookshelves, and yet they were buying, during each year, 365 copies of a newspaper which did not place the ideals before their children which they were trying to hold ever foremost in their thoughts.

The time-worn excuse of "local news" made its plea. "Business reasons" came in for its share of argument. "Politics" played its part. And then because this mother and father were thinkers they went carefully back over the months to see how much local news they had read which had been of real interest to them. They discussed as to whether or not the paper should come into their home for business reasons. Local politics was blotted out, for, like most papers, this paper lined up with one party and was biased in its opinions. The father suggested that if he later decided that he needed the local advertisements he could have the paper come to his office.

Both parents wanted to be fair. They wanted to support local organizations. But they did not feel that they could knowingly encourage lurid journalism.

In the end the paper was banished from the home. However, because the children enjoyed the "funny paper" the Sunday edition was purchased with the understanding that the funny section belonged to the children. The rest of the paper was not left in sight.

A Clean Paper

Then a daily paper which was known for its clean journalism was subscribed for. This paper had world news for the grown-ups and special pages for the children.

At first the children did not seem as interested in their pages as the mother had hoped. To remedy this she began a careful study of these pages. She would call attention to any especially interesting story. Together mother and daughters worked out the puzzles. Any item which told how to make a simple article was carefully tried out. The children were encouraged to read aloud from their pages. The mother planned to write to the paper, for she knew that the editor of these pages would be glad to give suggestions as to how best to present the pages to the children. However, she did not find this necessary, for her own work was sufficient, as was evinced by the way the children began to look forward to receiving their "very own page."

To teach a child to love to read is a privilege, an opportunity, but at the same time it entails a certain amount of responsibility which parents do not want to overlook. And rarely do they overlook it in the choice of books or magazines for their children. However, because the choice of newspapers is seemingly limited there is a tendency to take the local paper regardless of the type of news it covers.

If parents will look the situation squarely in the face they may question the wisdom of patronizing a paper whose standards are not high.

There are being published today papers which are not sensational—papers which bar screaming headlines and lurid pictures. This type of journalism should be encouraged and it is the only type which can safely be brought into the homes which are sheltering growing boys and girls.

'Happy Work' In The Third Grade

THE 3-B class at Randolph School in Topeka has an hour of "Happy Work" every week. The idea was suggested by the Sundial column in the Monitor. The teacher proposed that one hour a week be spent in "recording the sunny hours." The children were asked to tell in turn anything they were happy about, with no restrictions whatever. Sometimes they write their little stories and then read them to the class. At a recent meeting of state educators in Topeka, 17 little third-graders read what they had written for one of these "Happy Hours." Following are a few of the contributions:

At school, whenever I want my pencil sharpened, all I have to do is to give it to the little girl who sits in front of me, because she has a little pencil sharpener and she will sharpen it for me. Then the way I help her is whenever she needs to erase something, I let her have my pencil with the eraser on the end. Whenever she needs to write with my pencil, I will let her have it.

Here's what one little girl did who had no crayons or paints. She used beet juice for red. She boiled some onion skins to get yellow, and her blue was bluing from the laundry. The red and blue gave her purple. The red and yellow gave her brown. For green she laid a maple leaf on the paper and rubbed it with a little stick. Then she tied a cloth on the stick and used it for a brush.

This is how I keep happy doing my work I have a waste-paper basket to empty and burn every morning. Instead of burning the trash, we have a fireplace in our backyard where I put the papers with a rock on them to keep them from blowing away. In the evening we use the the papers to start a fire for a weinie roast. In that way I learn to help myself and my mother and still have a jolly time at the weinie roast, because a surely do like weinies.

We have four baby pups who are just beginning to eat from a pan. They are so fat that they can hardly walk. They almost have to crawl on their knees. When I go out to feed them one of the pups is so fat that he stays out of the dog house all of the time, so we call him "Fatty."

This is the way I help my mother. I do this every morning. I drink two cups of water, dress quickly, comb my hair, make my bed and straighten up my room. Then I put on a smile and go down stairs to practice on the piano. After breakfast my sister and I do the dishes. Then we wash our hands and teeth before going to school.

When my sister, mother, daddy and I were out in California we saw the submarine Gardena. We saw all kinds of fish. There was a man who dived down 50 feet below the boat. You should have seen how pretty the gardens looked!

On Thanksgiving Day we had a family dinner over at my Aunt Maud's. My cousin Donnie had made a toy airplane in manual training. It was painted yellow. He made it so well that he had his name in the paper. He let me play with it. I shall be glad when I am in the manual training room.

Tonight I am going down to one of my playmates' to play. She has a little electric iron. I am going to take my doll's clothes. We have to sprinkle them first. It irons so smoothly.

Once when I was going to school, I saw two dogs playing together. One of them started to go out in the street and there was a car coming. A boy who was playing called, "Stop, stop, there is my dog!" The man stopped his car and the dog was not hurt.

Costumes Do Not Count in the Garden at the Labor Demonstration School in Manumit, N. Y. Spring Plowing Is Part of the Laboratory Work. Bareback Riding Is a Matter of Course. And the Main Building Speaks for Itself.

A Project in Conversation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Omaha, Neb.

AMONG a group of boys and girls not having, on the whole, many advantages or opportunities for social contacts through their home life, the school should function to supply, as far as possible, that need. The ability to carry on an intelligent, interesting, and stimulating conversation is a social asset that many earnestly desire. It is well-nigh impossible to acquire this ability in a home where a foreign language is spoken or in an American home where there is little education and the chief interest is centered around the earning of "bread and butter." The child of such a home is apt to get too one-sided a view of a question, if he gets any view at all. To broaden the vision and develop the conversational powers of these children, a teacher of public speaking tried an experiment which brought forth encouraging results.

It was first pointed out to the pupils that a conversational tone of voice, even in a more formal speech, catches the attention quickly and keeps the audience interested, for they feel they are having a part, though a silent one, in a conversation. Some of the points of good conversation stressed were the need of good diction, consideration of the rights and opinions of others, the avoidance of unpleasant or depressing topics, fairness in not monopolizing the conversation or in leaving all the talking to the others, proper linking of ideas brought out, alertness to follow up an idea with a thought it has called to your mind, the occasional use of a good anecdote or story to make a point, and the charm of witty repartee.

After the discussion of the value of conversation, the classes were divided into groups of seven or eight members and a host or hostess for each group appointed. The group, under the leadership of the host or hostess, was to select two topics, each of which they would prepare to discuss for 10 minutes. The hosts and hostesses learned that their task consisted in clearly and interestingly introducing the subject to the group and in keeping up the interest and the conversation, should there be a lull. They must be keenly alert. The groups were allowed two conferences to determine the topics and to decide the logical divisions and points to be discussed under each topic. The teacher was available during these conferences for advice when needed, and the final choice of subject was submitted for her approval.

During the week of preparation, reference material was sought by the pupils in the library and elsewhere, ideas were gleaned from friends, teachers, and relatives, and conversations of others were closely observed to see what was good in them and what should be avoided. The day for the class presentation of the conversations arrived. Chairs were arranged in front of the class in a semi-circle so that the rest of the class could see the group conversing and act as interested listeners.

Almost without exception each group conducted an alert, animated, intelligent conversation which held the interest of the entire class. All seemed to feel the freedom of an exchange of ideas, but also sensed the dignity of the occasion enough to use good English, and to express themselves clearly, concisely, and appropriately. The following list of topics discussed shows the variety of interests of the groups and the instructive value of the discussions to the classes as a whole:

1. Unemployment.
2. Hobbies.
3. Talking Pictures.
4. Postal Service.
5. Inventions of Edison.
6. Capital Punishment.
7. Commercial Aviation.
8. The Value of Polar Expeditions.
9. European School Systems.
10. Russia.
11. Chain Stores.
12. Heroes of Aviation.
13. Airplanes.
14. Public Speaking.
15. Natural Gas.
16. Spanish Life.
17. Married Women Working.
18. Traffic Rules.
19. The Arts.
20. Effect of Sports on Colleges.

Opportunity to test whether or not the lesson carried over was given in the ensuing weeks through the introductions of speakers, the after-dinner talks, and even less conversational types of talks. There was manifested a decided improvement in the animation of voice and facial expression, and in the choice and linking of ideas. Yes, the experiment was a success. Children naturally want culture; they are reaching out for the finer things of life. What a glorious privilege our public schools have to satisfy that longing and to mold the character and habits of our young people, thus building the foundation of better citizenship

Teachers Reveal Broad Interests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Newark, N. J.

THE theory that a teacher is necessarily a rather narrow individual whose interests are confined within the four walls of a school room was severely shaken by an exhibition showing the cultural activities of teachers, held at Newark Museum from April 13 to 27. Coincident with the exhibition, a series of lectures and a dramatic and musical entertainment were given in which the oratorical and histrionic abilities and accomplishments of many teachers were displayed.

The projects were sponsored by the Newark Teachers' Association with a view to showing the community "the broad cultural influence exercised by teachers in many fields outside their own profession." So far as the association was able to determine, the exhibit was the first of its kind ever put on in this country.

Sculpture, oil paintings, period furniture, etchings, textile designs, jewelry and other metal work, pottery, costumes and costume designs, architectural designs, models, photographs, lace, embroidery, hooked rugs, lamps, lamp shades, wall panels and hangings were the chief objects on display. There were also many examples of literary work, books and magazine articles, together with some unpublished material, including poetry.

An interesting feature of the exhibition was that most of the material represented fields outside the teachers' immediate interests in their school work. The articles in the exhibition were chosen because they showed high standards of attainment and compared favorably with professional accomplishments in their various fields. A number of interesting landscapes, portraits and still-life subjects were included in the display. Among them was a scene in the woods in spring, with pink buds beginning to cover the trees; rocks and ocean; sunshine on the Cape, and a water color of a coal hoist.

The exhibit of wood carvings included many notable pieces by Moritz Loeffler of the Newark School of Fine and Applied Arts. Among them were "Babes of the Jungle," two young lions playing together; a mare and foal and a baby. Mr. Loeffler's work in this field is already nationally known.

Other outstanding pieces were a model of a clipper ship, by C. T. Lewis, of Madison Junior High School; a carved oak chest, by Charles L. Dacey, of Wilson Avenue School; a Terry clock, original owned in Burlington, Vt., and a fire set copied from the original which was owned by the family of Governor Chittenden of Vermont, by Frank L. Cain, of the Olive Street School. A painted screen in modernistic design was richly colored in dark maroons, silver and black; and a wax model for a safe door was also worked out in modernistic style. The bronze work included figures and plaques and the copper work included plaques, vases, plates and bowls.

The furniture included authentic reproductions of Queen Anne, Heppelwhite, Chippendale and Duncan Phyfe chairs, a Chippendale mirror, colonial tip-top table, early American tea table, a tea wagon and other pieces.

The musical and dramatic entertainment included songs and instrumental numbers by several teachers, and the presentation of Molière's Les Precieuses Ridicules, by a cast of teachers, with costumes and scenery designed and made by teachers, and a special divertissement consisting of a series of dances in which 75 teachers took part.

For Children of Workers

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW much higher is the home-made swimming pool than the old onion bed? Two of the older boys went with the engineer to make the measurements. They returned with the answer: 12 feet. Fine. They piped water down to the garden, moved the onions, and grew celery and lettuce with the water all summer.

They were learning irrigation first hand. In fact, boys and girls in Manumit School, which is a demonstration labor school in Dutchess County, N. Y., learn practically everything first hand. When 55 children are sent to school on a 177-acre farm, where there are no servants, all have to pitch in and work together. Chickens must be fed, fields plowed, horses curried, cows milked, clothes washed, and many other daily routine jobs accomplished.

Improvements on the farm have been achieved almost entirely by the children. A low concrete dam was built in the stream of water to flood the meadow and when the first freezing spell set in, bright sweaters flitted hither and yon on the new skating pond. The old icehouse, ready to tumble over, was rebuilt for a girls' dormitory. Not a makeshift either, for it is equipped with a heating plant, electricity, hot and cold water, and a drainage system, making a comfortable home for six girls. Not a penny was spent on labor for the home-made swimming pool. The children dammed the little stream with concrete costing about $72, and the result was a pool 250x40 feet, and 9 feet in depth at the deepest point.

Just a Rolling Farm

Manumit School, in the foothills of the Berkshire Mountains, was originally just a rolling farm with a little stream meandering down through the meadows. The owner, William M. Fincke, turned it into a school in 1924 primarily for the children of laborers. His hope was to have just an average group of children who could utilize farm life as educational material.

Today children are registered whose parents belong to some 27 different trade unions. Plumbers, clock makers, furriers and painters, as well as actors, teachers and musicians, send their sons and daughters to this country community where "education is life, not lessons." Yet they do have definite academic classes where the theory of the practice is worked out.

"The actual experience of doing a thing should always come first," said Miss Nellie M. Seeds, director of Manumit since 1927. "Explaining and studying the 'whys' and 'wherefores' in the classroom follow afterwards, because we know that a child grasps a concrete thing much faster than an abstract one. After he performs a piece of work, he is more alert to understand the explanation."

The fifth and sixth graders, for instance, have entire charge of the white Leghorn chickens. The children buy the feed, measure it, feed the chickens at certain intervals, keep the chicken house in order, and gather the eggs. Then in their class lessons, they write compositions about the chickens, figure arithmetic about the cost of eggs, and even turn out a ballad or two on the faithful biddies. Similarly, the seventh grade runs the school bank. The ninth grade conducts a printing business, doing printing jobs for outside customers. The eighth grade publishes a school magazine. Whatever they do is reflected in the compositions and studies.

When the silo was built, almost the whole school turned out to help. One group worked all summer making cement blocks for the walls. The big boys dug up the gravel from the stream bottom. Some measured the water and the cement. Then others did the mixing, and the most skilled poured the mixture into the iron form and tamped it down.

A Rather Good Silo

The old farm wagon and team of horses were brought down to transport the cement blocks to the building site. When the silo, which looked as good as any $1000 affair, was finished, the workers figured that it had cost $143 for material and not one cent for labor. Constructing the silo meant vital lessons in coöperation besides making a valuable contribution to the school. The young builders learned not only to handle tools but they learned lessons in coöperation. They saw, among other things, how one lazy boy could hold up the whole crowd.

To have every child do some productive work for the community is one of the aims. To accomplish this the children are organized into what are called productive units; agriculture, construction and maintenance, household, arts and crafts, laundry, and administration. If a child likes to be around animals he will join the agricultural group. If he prefers to build things, he will be put in the construction unit, and so on. Each one chooses his own unit.

One 16-years-old boy who loves agriculture gets up every morning at 6 o'clock to do the milking, and last spring saw him going back and forth plowing a 10-acre field. Thus the boys and girls form their habit patterns in the work they like. If they get the habit of doing a thing which they like regularly, accurately, and conscientiously, experience has proved that they can later transfer these habits to other activities less to their liking.

Characteristics of the American pioneer are brought out in the children. Miss Seeds, who has visited and studied schools in Russia and Germany, observed that the children there had to do hard physical work around the school to make it a "go." The effect of this struggle with actual life difficulties, she thought, tended to develop in children the kind of initiative and responsibility and ability to cooperate that is desirable in citizens. "America is proud of its pioneering ancestry, and its indomitable spirit," says Miss Seeds, "but we have lost the background that developed those pioneers. We must restore the normal challenge which life should offer."

"Working for the freedom of all instead of the freedom of one child or one group at the expense of another is one of our goals," says Miss Seeds. "Our whole national philosophy tends to stress individualism. In the average city home or school there is often little opportunity for the child to do things for other people. When he studies, it is largely for his own personal benefit. At Manumit we differentiate sharply between personal and social duties and, through our productive units, stress the child's social obligations to the community."

But freedom to the children is not only social. It is spontaneous and childlike, as is seen by the following verse, written by one of the nine-year-old girls:

Isn't it great to be free?
To say, "Come and have fun with me"
And to laugh and to play,
And to shout and to say,
"Oh, joy! Oh, joy, I am free."

Isn't it great to be free?
To be able to climb every tree?
To play with the girls and boys
And to make all sorts of noise,
Oh, girls! oh, boys! we're free!

But with all of the hard work and social philosophy there is maintained a sense of proportion and a sense of humor at Manumit. At one of the agricultural exhibits, one of the boys put a sign on the cattle beets—those big vegetables which look like enormous radishes measuring about four inches in diameter and 12 inches in length. The sign read, "See what progressive education does to the radishes!"

Finger Nails

A mother who was much annoyed by her little daughter's habit of fingernail biting helped the child to overcome the habit by getting her interested in the care of her nails. A nail file, and other simple manicure accessories which were the child's very own, worked wonders. The tendency to bite her nails reasserted itself at times but it was finally entirely conquered by putting the emphasis on beautifying the finger nails rather than by exhortations to quit biting.

The New Salesmanship

By GEORGE H. READ
Sales and Advertising Counselor, Chicago

10—Arguments—Walls of Sales Resistance

ARGUMENTS that are allowed to become disputes usually do more harm than good in sales work. Webster's first definition of the noun "dispute" is "verbal controversy." In an earlier article it was pointed out that a sale is a purely mental transaction—that it is a meeting of the minds of seller and buyer. Obviously there can be no meeting of minds when they are traveling in opposite directions—when they are engaged in contest or struggle.

The wise salesman seldom, if ever, intentionally engages a customer or prospective customer in a verbal controversy. He avoids aggravating mannerisms as well as aggravating words. He refrains from discussion of subjects regarding which he and his listener hold widely differing opinions. Not only that, but he resists the temptation to display his knowledge of subjects regarding which the buyer knows little and cares little about. In short, he is courteous, considerate, kind in his choice of subjects of conversation, knowing that the winning of an argument often means the losing of a sale.

It is true, of course, that a salesman cannot always avoid arguments. But the kind of argument which can be classified as calm, constructive reasoning should not be confused with the argument which is verbal controversy.

Sometimes a buyer makes erroneous statements that should be corrected. Sometimes a salesman's silence may convey a false impression. Sometimes a salesman is asked questions which, if answered correctly, lead to an exchange of opinion and possibly lengthy discussion. Sometimes complaints are made to a salesman in such an unfair and unreasoning way as to invite stern rebuke. Whatever may be the justification to engage the salesman in argument, he should bring to bear on the situation all the patience and tact he can command. He needs to remind himself, perhaps frequently, that it is not his duty to chastise his listener verbally any more than it is his right to do so physically. His obligation, when differences of opinion arise, is to keep his own thought so untroubled that he may be able to discuss the difficulty and correct it.

It may not always be easy to see where reasoning ends and arguing begins. But the moment that one feels a sense of excitement or anger influencing his words or his actions, he can be pretty sure that an argument has started. One needs only look back upon his own experiences to realize that the power to reason diminishes as the will to argue increases. How many good deals have you ever closed in the midst of argument?

Fortunately, reason is a faculty that strikes a responsive chord with nearly everyone. And if you would reason most effectively you will try to look at the subject from the other person's viewpoint as well as from your own. Then you can see the things which need to be cleared away to enable the buyer to discern the good points of your proposition.

Remember, too, that when you aid another to see the good points of your proposition—indeed, when you aid him to refrain from anger, you are rendering him a real service. And it is service that sells.

"The New Salesmanship," as conceived in this series of 26 articles, is that form of selling which recognizes that service and ideas are the things to be sold rather than goods or merchandise, and that, therefore, everyone is a salesman, regardless of occupation.

NEXT TUESDAY—"DON'T BE AN OUTLAW SALESMAN"

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MUHAMMADANS AND HINDUS URGED TO END DISPUTES

Self-Governing of India Is Deemed Impossible If Trouble Lasts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KARACHI, India—As a panacea for communal distrust in India, delegates to the annual convention of the Indian National Congress held here urged the establishment of social and cultural links between Hindus and Muhammadans with a view to bringing into harmony the differences which exist between the two peoples.

Prompted by serious communal disturbances which occurred at Cawnpore when the congress was in session, the working committee of the organization contended that until distrust and bitterness between the two races have been displaced no advance can be made in the matter of securing a political mandate that will enable the country to manage its own affairs. Efforts to arrive at local settlements in communal issues were held to be makeshifts of little value.

The congress recommended the establishment in cities and villages of permanent joint committees of both religious sects, and the organization of volunteer forces for mutual service and protection.

Special references were made to the objections which Muhammadans take to the playing of Hindu music in front of Muslim mosques, and the opposition which Hindus record to the slaughter of cows as carried out by Muhammadans. These two factors have occasioned difficulties in India's communal life for several generations, and elimination of antipathies in these connections would considerably alleviate the problem, it was maintained.

Congress also urged persistent efforts to awaken the less favored sections of each community to an appreciation of their responsibilities, with a view to weaning backward peoples from the influence of interested persons who encourage communal strife.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis.
"CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago." from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
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"To KOA." "To KOH". when following above, indicates western limit of network. "-T" coast-to-coast network.
Call letters given single station programs. Time: p. m., eastern daylight saving unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 6

Soloist and Orchestra

Ruth Breton, violinist; symphony orchestra (CCC—CBS—T). Louisville girl, student of Auer, soloist with many an American and foreign symphony orchestra. 10:45.

Vocal and Instrumental

Gladys Rice, soprano; Lou Raderman, violinist; male chorus; concert orchestra; Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (Vacuum Oil—WEAF Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). Gershwin, Rodgers and Herbert show music, popular classics and ballads. 8:30.

"Musical Crusaders" (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Soloists, chorus and orchestra touring in melody the shores of the Bay of Fundy. 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Quartet; orchestra (Palmolive—WEAF—T). Hour review containing familiar and popular sentiment also including a "School Day" and old favorite fox-trot medleys. 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Eddie Cantor; soloists; vocal and instrumental groups; Raymond Paige's Orchestra (Sunkist—CBS—T). Program originating in Los Angeles. 8:30.

Wheaties Quartet; Gold Medal Organist (General Mills—CBS to KSCJ, Sioux City). Credit this period for excellent sound work simulating the noises of trains. 9.

Mary McCoy and Billy Hughes; Reinald Werrenrath; male quartet; Charles Previn's Orchestra (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Varied popular hour. 9:30. Repeated for NBC Pacific. 7:15.

Evelyn Hoey, contralto; Roundtowners Quartet; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 10.

String orchestra; Grantland Rice interview (WEAF—T). 10:30.

Lambert and Robertson, vocal duo; Dave Elman, "Town Clown"; Sam Lanin's Orchestra (McAleer—CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 10:30.

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 11:15.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). 11:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 7.

"Out of the Night" (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Resumption of "First Nighter" series. Mystery story comes fictionally from theater in heart of Times Square, actually from heart of Chicago. 9.

Arabesque (CBS—T). Desert story. 9:30.

Clara, Lu and Em (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 10:30.

Talks

"Adventures in Editing" (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). Advice to young writers by Charles Hanson Towne, editor of Harper's Bazaar, in Bill Schudt's "Going to Press" period. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 6:45. Also NBC—KGAR to KFYR. 10:15, C. S. T.

"A New Harness for the Iron Horse" (WEAF—T). From steam to electricity, discussion by Prof. D. C. Jackson of M. I. T., in "Science Speaks" period. 7:15.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard. 7:45.

"Bobby" Jones (WEAF—T). Fifteen minutes. 8.

"Banking Problems"; symphony orchestra (Halsey Stuart—WEAF—T). Rome C. Stephenson of the American Bankers Association in "Old Counsellor" period. 9.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain to WIBO, Chicago). 6, 6:45.

American Pro-Art String Quartet (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 7:45.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to CKGW, Toronto). Thomas, Beethoven, Schubert and Strauss. 1?

Popular Soloists

Morton Downey, tenor; orchestra (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 7.

Gene Austin (WJZ Chain). Ten minutes. 7:05.

Joe White, tenor (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 7:15.

Welcome Lewis, contralto; Lew Conrad, crooner; orchestra (RCA—WEAF—T). "Varieties" period. 8:15.

Ben Alley, tenor; Ann Leaf, organist (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). "Nocturne." 12:30 a. m.

Recitals

Roy Atwell, monologist; soloist; orchestra (Tide Water—CBS to WMAK, Buffalo). Fifteen minutes. 6:30.

Phil Cook, monologist (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist (WEAF Chain to WSAI, Cincinnati). 7:30.

Daytime Programs

Morning Moods (CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). Orchestral. 9 a. m.

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain to KFYR, Bismarck). 9 a. m.

Piano Moods (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Lee Sims, pianist. 11:30 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain to WDAF, Kansas City). String trio. 12 noon.

Columbia Revue (CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). Harriet Lee, contralto; Emery Deutsch conducting orchestra. 12:30.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Sr. (CBS). Widow of the former President speaking over the air for the first time from the Park Lane, New York City. 1:45.

Columbia Artists Recital (CBS to KLRA, Little Rock). Marion McAfee, soprano; Evan Evans, baritone. 2.

"Julius Cæsar" (CBS to KLRA, Little Rock). Dramatic sketch in the American School of the Air period. 2:30.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

Women's Radio Review (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Music by Vincent Lopez and his orchestra, a mixed quartet of soloists, interspersed with special features on fashions, home entertaining, interior decorating, and other matters of feminine interest. Daily except Saturday. 3.

Morgan Trio (WEAF Chain to WGY, Schenectady). Piano, violin and harp. 4.

Eastman School Symphony Orchestra (WJZ—T). Student musician group playing from Rochester, N. Y. 4.

United States Navy Band (CBS—T). 4.

"The Effects of the West on China" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Frederick V. Field, of the Institute of Pacific Relations. 4:45.

"The Lady Next Door" (WEAF Chain to KSD, St. Louis). Children's program. 5.

Bert Lown and his orchestra (CBS—T). 5:30.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Customs at the Spanish Court," Princesse Marie De Bourbon; Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Limerick Program.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 The Old Painter.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 "World Affairs," Thomas Chalmers.
7:00 Sandy MacFarlane's Chimney Swallows.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man: recording.
7:30 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Stonewall Jackson's Last Fight."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Florsheim Frolic: Coon-Sanders Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Musical Magazine"; Ramblers Trio; concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Happy Wonder Bakers: Phil Dewey, baritone; male trio; violin quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 Forecasts; announcements; news.
11:17 NBC, Pan American Union Program: Latin American concert; Maria Romero, Mexican soprano; Francisco Domincis, Cuban tenor; United Service Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:30 "Unemployment," Dr. Harry M. Gilbert.
5:35 Concert program.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
6:00 Time; weather; World Bookman.
6:08 Sport Review.
6:15 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra, direction Dana Merriman.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15 The Co-Eds; Skit and music.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Ginger Boys, male trio.
8:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Mildred Bailey, Jack Fulton, soloists.
8:30 "Farm Electrification."
8:45 Sketch and orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Household Program: Hon. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, speaker; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Death Valley Days: "Gunsight Mine."
10:00 NBC, 150th anniversary of Masonry, New York State Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Temperature; Radio Billboard.
10:50 Louie's Hungry Five.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:13 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:25 "Show Tunes": orchestra.
5:30 Around the Campfire.
5:45 Delano-Potter Orchestra.
6:00 "The Dream Girl."
6:15 "Confessions of a Racketeer."
6:30 Andrew Jacobson, saxophonist.
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 Recorded dramatic sketch.
7:30 Oscar Elgart's Orchestra; Chester Gaylord, soloist.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Lorna Fantin.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, "Unscrambling Scrambled Music," Orestes H. Caldwell.
9:00 CBS, Minute Dramas; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Philco Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:00 CBS, "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:15 CBS, "Jest for Fun," Richie Craig Jr., monologist.
10:30 CBS, Paramount Publix Playhouse: Morton Downey, tenor; Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Peggy Rais, guitarist.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Vocal and piano.
6:00 Weather; dance music.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Soloist and organ.
7:00 Billy Dooley and his orchestra.
7:45 Studio program; time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
5:15 CBS, Adventures in Words, Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly.
5:30 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
5:45 Tony's Scrap Book.
6:00 CBS, Harry Tucker's Barclay Concert Orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Gordon Kibbler's Orchestra.
6:30 Baseball scores; news; time.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:15 Bay State Ensemble.
7:30 "Overcoming Bad Weather in the Air," Capt. Albert Edson of East Boston airport.
7:45 "Helen, Christine and Ruth."
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Three and Two"; vocal trio; piano duo.
8:30 Yankee Network Players.
9:00 Le Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; organ recital.
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Romanelli's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Quaker Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:10 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, National Chorus of Mother Singers, from National Parent-Teachers' Association Convention, Hot Springs, Ark.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and Musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Symphony Orchestra.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, American School of the Air: Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar."
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Philadelphia, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Barclay Orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

MORROW RETURNS BUT SPURNS POLITICS

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Smiling but tight-lipped on all questions of diplomacy, politics and economics, Dwight W. Morrow, Senator from New Jersey, arrived today on the Majestic from a two-months vacation in Europe.

Reporters deluged him with questions concerning the Franco-Italian naval situation and other disarmament matters, but he declined to talk.

JOINT ARTILLERY MANEUVERS

NORFOLK, Va., May 5 (AP)—The navy and coast artillery will stage joint maneuvers in this area May 25 to 29 for the purpose of testing the effectiveness of coast artillery defenses to Chesapeake Bay.

EDUCATOR ASKS WHOLE-SIGHTED VIEW OF DRY LAW

Watson Finds Parallel in Judging Children by Biased Standards

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 4—If prohibition were looked at from a whole-sighted point of view rather than from just one's own little view on the question, such as personal liberty, or legality, or morality, the solution would be nearer at hand, according to Dr. Goodwin Watson, assistant professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, who spoke at the annual spring meeting of the Chicago Association for Child Study, Saturday.

"It takes a whole-sighted and whole-hearted view of a problem in its entire social aspect today to find a satisfactory solution," said Dr. Watson. "We cannot look at a little piece of what is a larger question, nor only take a partial point of view of a problem. For our youth to have a good life they must be concerned with social consequences in a broad way and give less attention to face-to-face relationships. We need people who know how to be brothers to folks whom they will never see."

The reference to prohibition by Dr. Watson was cited as an outstanding instance where people are not willing to look at the whole question. In his discussion of how the youth of today can have a useful career he put much responsibility on the teachers and parents. Many a time a child is reprimanded for a short-coming before the whole situation has been scanned to get at the root of the trouble, he said.

"Dishonesty in children at school, for instance," he said, "may not be entirely a problem for the child," he continued. "It may be that curriculum makers and teachers have made too much of credit and not enough of work. Hearing a great deal about passing examinations and getting credit instead of work well accomplished, the child gets the wrong perspective."

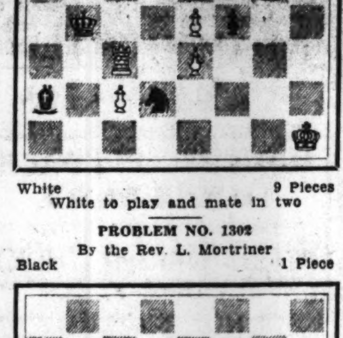
Great changes are taking place in the world and very rapidly, Dr. Watson warned his audience of parents and teachers. "You cannot take an old arithmetic with the answers in the back of the book and expect to use them as solutions of present-day arithmetical calculations," he said, adding: "When parents reprimand their children, telling them that thus and so was not done when they were children, they must remember that neither did the parents live in a world of television, theories on relativity, the League of Nations, automobiles, cafeterias and jazz. Take into consideration the whole aspect of the situation in training a child's character."

CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1301
By A. J. Fink

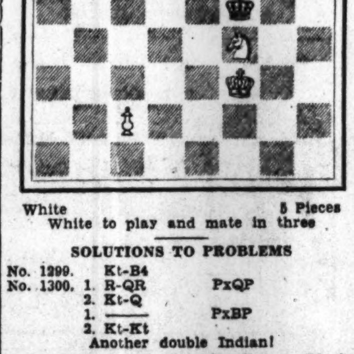
Black 8 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1302
By the Rev. L. Mortriner

Black 1 Piece



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1299. Kt-B4
No. 1300. 1. R-QR PxQP
2. Kt-Q
1. —— PxBP
2. Kt-Kt
Another double Indian!

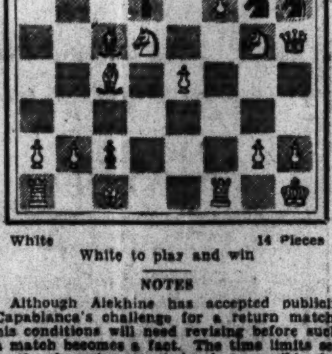
End-Game No. 41. Here Bogoljubow (Black) played RxBP!! After White's reply BxPch; 2 K-R, R-Q; 3 QxB, R-Q2; 4 P-KR3, RxR; 5 R-K8ch, K-R2; 6 QxR, Q-Kt4; 7 BxP!, resigns, followed.

END-GAMES

Modern chess is so hopelessly positional that combinations of a dazzling sort are rare. Consequently, when we want an example of imaginative, combinative play, we turn to off-hand contests or to master games of pre-hyper-modern chess. This position was the beginning of the end as far as Gifford, Blackburne's opponent at The Hague in 1874, was concerned. The main variation is one of unusual beauty.

END-GAME NO. 42
By Blackburne and Gifford

Black 16 Pieces



White 14 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

Although Alekhine has accepted publicly Capablanca's challenge for a return match, his conditions will need revising before such a match becomes a fact. The time limits set by the champion are obviously impossible, for Capablanca has already engaged to play a 10-game match with Dr. Euwe. This latter match will only barely have finished by Aug. 15, when Alekhine stipulates his match with Capablanca must begin.

It is to be hoped that such minor differences will soon be ironed out.

Chess is generally considered a man's game, although in recent years women have been entering the realms of competition with increasing success. The Empire Social Chess Club, which has its headquarters at the famous Whiteley's in London, recently arranged a competition for girls. This was in two sections, the senior, for those under 18, and the junior, for those under 15. Most of the 18 players came from the Oratory School, Chelsea, where chess is encouraged. The winners were Miss Honor Bullen, in the senior section, with seven straight wins, and Miss Josephine Dalliard, in the junior group, also with seven straight wins.

Luck is not wholly absent even in master chess. Yet the better player usually wins. In two of his games from the early rounds of the New York tournament just finished Capablanca was fortunate enough to be able to turn defeat into victory. In his game with Arthur Dake, youthful Oregonian and present champion of the Marshall Chess Club, Capablanca's position could hardly have been worse and yet playable. Dake, however, slowly dissipated his advantage and culminated with a blunder which enabled the Cuban to win an easily drawn position.

Against Kevitz, who has made an excellent showing in this tournament, Capablanca, as the game below reveals, made a blunder or sacrifice which resulted in the loss of a P. Again, the game was decidedly inferior, though not without drawing chances. This time Capablanca played magnificently and was able to win his P back with a won position. His thirty-sixth move marks the turning point.

ZUKERTORT OPENING

Kevitz White	Capablanca Black	Kevitz White	Capablanca Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	22 R-K2	KR-Q
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	23 Q-Kt2	Q-B4
3 P-QKt3	B-B4	24 R-Q2	RxR
4 P-Kt3	Kt-B3	25 QxR	P-QKt3
5 B-KKt2	P-K3	26 R-Q	P-Kt3
6 Castles	QKt-Q2	27 Q-K2	P-QR4
7 B-Kt2	B-Q3	28 K-R2	P-QKt4
8 P-Q3	Castles	29 P-B4	P-R5
9 QKt-Q2	Q-K2	30 PxP	PxP
10 R-K	P-K4	R-Q2	P-R6
11 PxP	PxP	32 P-Kt4	P-Kt4
12 P-K4	PxP	33 Q-B2	QxQ
13 PxP,	B-K3	34 RxQ	PxP
Q-K2	QR-B	35 R-B3	R-R
15 Kt-B	B-QR6	36 R-B2	P-B6
16 KtxP	BxB	37 B-B	R-QKt
17 QxB	KtxKt	38 RxP	R-Kt7ch
18 QxKt	Q-R6	39 K-Kt3	RxP
19 Kt-K3	Kt-Kt5	40 R-B3	R-R8
20 KtxKt	BxKt	Resigns	
21 P-KR3	B-K3		

Here is a win and a loss by Edward Lasker. Also from the New York tournament.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Steiner White	Lasker Black	Steiner White	Lasker Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 R-K	RxRch(b)
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	20 KtxR	R-K
3 B-Kt5	P-Q4	21 Kt(K)-B3	R-K7
4 QKt-Q2	P-KR3	22 B-Q	R-K
5 BxKt	QxB	23 B-Kt3	R-K7
6 P-B3	P-B4	24 B-Q	R-K
7 P-K4	BPxP	25 P-KKt3	KtxP
8 BPxP	PxP	26 Kt-Q4	B-Q3
9 PxP	Kt-Q2	27 K-Kt2	B-QB4
10 Q-R4	B-Q3	28 Kt(Q2)-Kt3	B-Kt3
11 QxQP	Castles	29 B-B3	Kt-Kt5
12 QxQ	KtxQ(a)	30 B-Q	P-QR4
13 B-B4	R-Kch	31 R-Q2	B-R5
14 K-B	P-QR3	32 Kt-B	R-Q
15 P-QR4	B-Q2	33 P-Kt3(c)	B-Kt4
16 B-Kt3	P-QKt4	34 B-K2	B-B3ch
17 PxP	BxPch	35 KtxB	RxR
18 K-Kt	R-K7	Resigns	

NOTES BY EDWARD LASKER

(a) If 12 . . . R-Kch; 13 Q-K6, followed by Castles, QR.
(b) Instead 19 . . . RxP; 20 KxR, Kt-Kt5ch, etc., would have won offhand.
(c) Kt (Q4)-Kt3 was the only move.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Lasker White	Kashdan Black	Lasker White	Kashdan Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 Q-K3	Kt-R5
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	21 Q-QKt3	Kt-B6
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	22 P-QKt4	KtxBch
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	23 QxKt	B-Q4
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	24 Q-K3	P-B7
6 P-K3	B-K2	25 R-Kt4	P-B4
7 P-QR3	P-QR3	26 Kt-Q4	R-B5
8 Q-B2	PxP	27 R-B4	P-Kt4
9 BxP	P-Kt4	28 R-B3	P-B3
10 B-K2	B-Kt2	29 Q-Q2	BxR
11 P-K4	P-B4	30 KtxB	R-Q
12 PxP	KtxBP	31 Q-K2	P-R3
13 R-Q	Q-B2	32 P-R3	Q-KR3
14 P-K5	KKt-Kt	33 R-Q	RxRch
15 BxB	QxB	34 QxR	Q-QB
16 R-Q4(a)	R-QB	35 [illegible]	P-Kt2
17 Castles	Castles	36 Kt-Q4	QxP
18 KtxKt	KtxKt	37 Kt-Kt3	Q-Q4
19 Q-Q3	Kt-B4	Resigns	

(a) Now would have been possible 16 KtxP, PxKt; 17 BxPch, K-B; 18 P-QKt4, and Black may choose between Kt-B3 or RxP.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BACK BAY AND ALLSTON—1 room $30, 2 rooms $35, 3 rooms $45, 4, 5 and 6 rooms $60-$65; refrigeration. ACE REALTY COMPANY, 6144 Audubon Road, Boston. Circle 7769.

BOSTON, 365 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 3—Furnished apartment sublet summer, 7 rooms, bath, all modern conveniences, elevator; 1 minute from Mass. Station and 5 minutes from Christian Science church.

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, The Regent Private Residential Hotel—Superior board residence, electric lighting, central heating; large garden. 55, 57 & 59 Osborne Road, Jesmond. Telephone Jesmond 906.

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SURREY, 30 miles London—Wanted, houseparlourman; abstainer, non-smoker. Reply Box K-1503 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WANTED—Nurse or girl to help with young children; Christian Scientist preferred; state full particulars. Beech Cottage, Rawdon, Nr. Leeds.

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Local Classified Advertising

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Write for art tariff S. M. HORSPOOL.

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GLENCAIRN MANOR, MANOR RD. & DERBY RD.—Modernized, refurnished, hot & cold water, gas fires bedrooms; min. sea facing south. Phone 1693.

BOURNEMOUTH, Tower House, West Cliff Gardens—Pension & private rooms; south aspect; sea views; bedroom gas fires, billiards; write tariff. Props. MR. & MRS. C. S. LAW.

BOURNEMOUTH, Crag Hall—Pension; finest position; terms inclusive. Illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cables "Cragged" Bournemouth. Phone No. 269.

CHESTER, Windsor Hotel, City Road, Near L. M. S. & G. W. Station—Comfortable temperance hotel near center of city; personal supervision terms moderate. Proprietress MRS STONELY. Tel. No. 416.

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LAKE DISTRICT, Langdale Chase Hotel, Windermere; charming hotel on margin of lake; lovely grounds; private landing stage & boat house; tennis courts; suites; first-rate cooking; R. A. C. appointed. Telephone 101 Ambleside.

LAKE DISTRICT, Newby Bridge Hotel, overlooking Windermere—Extensive grounds; A. A. & R. A. C.; central heating, hot and cold water in all bedrooms. Tel. 22 Newby Bridge.

LEEDS 69 Victoria Road, Headingley—MRS. OGDEN TAYLOR offers comfortable, refined home to those requiring one; abundant hot water supply. Tel. 51860.

LIVERPOOL, Antrim Private Hotel
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Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY. Phone 5239

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PERFECTLY situated, well furnished hotel, 5 minutes' walk from Christian Science church and Kensington Gardens, accessible to all parts; hot and cold running water and gas fires in bedrooms, central heating, excellent and liberal table. 12/- per day, 3 to 5 gns. per week.
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EDINBURGH, Crescent Private Hotel, 6 Coates Crescent—Central; garage; bed & breakfast 8/6, board 12/6 per day. MRS. FORBES, Phone 25780.

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First Class Tourist & Family Hotel. Moderate Tariff. Hot & Cold Water in all bedrooms. 2 minutes from Christian Science church. Telegrams "Fitzotel," Glasgow. Phone Douglas 332.

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Inclusive terms from fr. 11

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MAISON DORÉ
249 GRANGE ROAD

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SPECIAL—Made-to-Measure COATS and COSTUMES from £5.5.0.
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Coyotes

IF COYOTES (pronounced ky-o'-tes) originated from a blending of fox and wolf, as is commonly supposed, some of the habits of these vagabond creatures of the wide open spaces might be accounted for. The average size runs between that of the fox and the wolf, and the texture of their fur is coarse. They differ from the wolves in that they seldom hunt in packs, but run singly, or in pairs: but they howl, rather than bark, as do foxes. Their high-pitched wailings through the night give an impression of weirdness long to be remembered.

Considerable variation in color is noticeable: coyotes living amid the drab desolation of desert expanses are buffy-gray, as a protective blending with their surroundings; but farther north and west, where clumps of shrubs spot the plains, they take on a more ruddy tone, with a broad, uneven dark stripe along the back, the tail tipped with dark, and the muzzle as well as around the ears, black.

A number of distinct species and several geographic races have developed, as these animals have a wide range which extends west of the Great Lakes to the Rockies and southward to Texas and New Mexico. They are extremely prolific, their young sometimes numbering 14—found either in burrows, or in dens among loose rocky ledges.

Although chiefly carnivorous, desert coyotes have learned to adapt themselves to circumstances and partake of mesquite beans, berries, juicy cactus fruits and such other products as the region provides. These animals seem to help keep the balance of nature adjusted in their habitat, restraining prairie-dogs, rabbits, gophers, rats and such small animals as molest fields of grain.

A Word a Day

Behest

Pronounced *be-hest'* with first *e* as in *event*, second in *end*.

Strictly speaking, a "behest" is a command, that which is willed or ordered; but the Middle English *behește* was also in common use in the sense of "a promise." In this, incidentally, it was allied to the Anglo-Saxon *behæs*, "a vow," and *behatan*, "to promise."

Perhaps, then, we may be justified in reading into this word a blending of the meanings, and regard a "behest" as a command, obedience to which results in a blessing.

Example: "Man was urged not to forget the divine behest of dominion over all."

Notes and Queries

Rereward (note)—Pronounced as though spelled *rear'-ward*. It is an old variation of *rearward*, "a rear guard, the rear division of an army," and by extension, "the rear of anything."

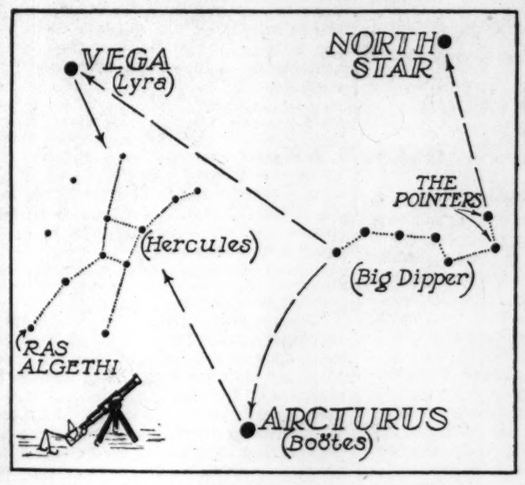
Alias (Mrs. I. S.)—Pronounced *a'-li-as*, with first *a* as in *ate*, *i* as in *it*, second *a* as in *account*. From the Latin *alius*, "other," and used to connect the different names by one which one has been known.

Note.—First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

WE OURSELVES determine whether the weight of our years shall be cargo or ballast.—ANON.

Pointing to the Stars



THE BIG DIPPER FINDS MORE STARS THAN ONE

Vega and Arcturus, as Well as the North Star, Can Be Found by Using the Stars in the Easily Distinguishable Constellation of the Great Bear. The Arrows on the Chart Show the Directions of These Stars From the Handle in the Dipper. The Names of the Constellations Are Given in Parentheses.

THE Great Bear is one of the most useful of all the "animals" in the sky. From its stars, which include the Big Dipper, a number of major constellations may be found in the same way that the "pointers" are used to locate the North Star.

An imaginary line, drawn at right angles to the two stars in the end of the "handle" of the Dipper runs into Vega, a brilliant blue-white star, fourth brightest of all the stars in the heavens and second brightest star visible from the Northern Hemisphere. Vega is 156,000,000,000,000 miles away from the earth and more than 50 times as bright as the sun. It is a part of the constellation of Lyra, in the direction of which the earth, sun and all of the planets in the solar system are moving through space.

Another imaginary line, extending the curve in the handle of the Dipper, will touch Arcturus (Ark-tu'-rus), the brightest star in the constellation of Bootes (Bo-oh'-tees).

By the aid of the two stars, Vega and Arcturus, a constellation which is sometimes slightly difficult to find may be easily located. It is Hercules, whose stars are not bright but are placed in an interesting formation. Hercules forms a huge "H" with a double cross-line that is in itself an irregular four-sided figure. The brightest star in Hercules is Ras Algethi (Rahs Al-jeh-tee'). It means "the kneeler's head" but peculiarly enough, most pictures of the astral Hercules show him standing, rather than kneeling, and Ras Algethi forms one of his feet, and not his head at all.

Hercules may be found by drawing an imaginary line from Vega to Arcturus. It will encounter one of the stars that form the four-sided figure in the center of the "H." It is slightly closer to Vega than to Arcturus.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

"Aren't all men alike? Eighteen of them have wired today 'Where's the tin-opener?'"

More Novelty Needed

Nurse: "Don't you like your new baby sister, Johnnie?"

Johnnie: "She's all right, but I wish she had been a boy. Willie Smith has got a new sister, and now he'll think I'm trying to copy him." — *Ipswich Star.*

Just as If!

Hotel Clerk (writing a form): "Name, please?"

Guest: "Thammas MacTavish MacHaggis."

Hotel Clerk: "Nationality?" — *Wall Street Journal.*

Desired Effect

"Why do they play a piece of jazz during the intervals in radio plays?"

"Because that is the best way to make the passing of a few moments seem like a long time."

The Adventures of Waddles

"GREAT ARTISTS ON THE RADIO CAUSED ME," SAID TIM, SOME TIME AGO
TO PUT MY VIOLIN AWAY. "THEN GET IT OUT," SAID I, "AND PLAY!
FOR WHILE FINE MUSIC COMES THROUGH SPACE, THE AMATEUR STILL HAS HIS PLACE.
HE SHOULD LET NOTHING INTERFERE WITH MUSIC HOME FOLKS LOVE TO HEAR."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Saving Bells

Live Oak, Calif.

MANY deer in the High Sierras during the semiannual migrations, first in the spring when they follow the melting snows up to their summer feeding grounds, and again in the autumn when they return to lower altitudes for the winter, fall into the swift-running water of the flumes of the electric power companies.

To save these deer the Pacific Gas & Electric Company has stationed watchmen along the flumes. And to make rescue doubly certain, the company has installed an ingenious system of electric bells along the flumes, so a deer that has fallen into the flume soon comes in contact with this bell system and starts it ringing. The nearest flume tender, upon hearing this ringing, rushes to the spot and thus rescues the animal before too late.

In this way the electric companies are helping to conserve one kind of California wild life and being merciful in addition.

Odds and Ends

Wasting Wood

Every tree cut in the United States for commercial purposes, is from 60 to 70 per cent wasted.

Dumping Ground Becomes Golf Course

Three 18-hole golf courses are being developed from a 300-acre dumping ground near Flushing, N. Y.

THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS DISCOVERED THAT THE AVERAGE DINER'S CHECK RANGES FROM 18 CENTS IN THE QUICK LUNCH PLACES, 38.4 IN RESTAURANTS, TO $1.16 IN HOTEL DINING ROOMS.

The Children's Corner

At Dick's Sand Box

IT WAS a big sand box, under the cherry tree in Dick's yard. It held barrels of sand, yet it never seemed quite big enough. When Tommy came over to play, it somehow got smaller.

If Dick made a tunnel, it was in the way of Tommy's railroad. If Tommy dug a lake, that was where Dick wanted his cave. There was a little cart, and an auto, and a bucket and shovel. Still Dick wanted what Tommy had, and Tommy took the bucket away from Dick.

Then one afternoon Dick pulled the cart across Tommy's best tunnel. Tommy pushed down Dick's high tower, and went home.

"I'll play alone in my own sand box!" said Dick. "I'll keep all my playthings for myself!"

He gathered up the bucket and shovel. He put the cart and auto in a corner.

"I want every one of these myself," he said. "Tommy can't have a single one."

Then it was time for supper. Dick ate his cereal and drank his milk. He ate his applesauce and a fat ginger cookie with raisins in it. Mother told him a story, and tucked him in bed.

Next morning, Dick went out to the sand box. He decided that he would dig a bucketful of sand and put it in the cart. Then he would pull it over to the shady corner, and make a garage for the auto. He would have all the playthings for himself.

But when he came to the sand box there wasn't a plaything there! He looked everywhere for the bucket and shovel, but they were not to be found. He dug with his hands in the sand, but he could not find the little auto.

He went all around the cherry tree, and every corner of the sand box, but there was no little cart. What had happened to them?

Mother might know. Dick went to find her, and asked, "Where are my playthings?"

"Let me see," said Mother. "Did the little cart break down Tommy's best tunnel?"

Dick hung his head.

"Was the auto put where Tommy couldn't have it?"

Dick twisted his necktie.

"Were the shovel and pail gathered up so you could have them all yourself?"

"Yes," said Dick, very low.

"Then I don't wonder that they have all disappeared," said Mother. "If the sand box is too small for two little friends, I don't wonder that the playthings went away from it. All you can do is wait and see what happens."

Dick went out and looked at the sand box. It wasn't much fun there now, so he got on his scooter. Tommy didn't have any scooter, and he was watching from his front steps.

Dick went past a few times, then he stopped.

"Want a ride?" he called.

Tommy came running.

"We'll take turns," said Dick. "You ride to the corner and back, and then I will."

"Now let's play in your sand box," said Tommy, after they had each had five turns.

"But the playthings are all gone," said Dick.

"We'll dig with our hands," said Tommy. "I'll take one end and you take the other. We'll make two big hills with roads winding around them."

And they had the most fun, under the cherry tree.

Next morning Dick went out to play, and there was the little cart. The auto stood on top of the hill, and the bucket and shovel stood under the tree.

Tommy came running across.

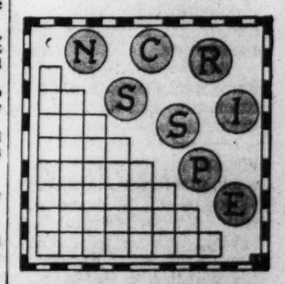
"Which do you want—the auto or the cart?" asked Dick. "We'll take turns with the bucket and shovel."

Tommy chose the cart, so Dick took the auto. They played all morning, and made a little town with houses, and a garage.

The next day they ran out to the sand box together. And they stopped and stared with their four bright eyes, for there were two new buckets and shovels. On the blue bucket it said DICK, and on the green bucket it said TOMMY.

They picked up the two little shovels and dug and dug. There was sand for Dick and sand for Tommy. There were playthings for Dick and playthings for Tommy. There was room for Dick and room for Tommy. It was really surprising how big that sand box was!

Spelling Puzzle



The letters in the circles, properly placed in the squares, will enable you to spell, first a one-letter word, then a two-letter word, and so on until you finally make an eight-letter word, using all the letters.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to City and State Puzzle: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

How the Reserve Banks Can Lead

THE United States Federal Reserve Banks, it has been urged, should take steps to check the unreasoning economic deflation in which the nation and much of the rest of the world finds itself. Question naturally arises as to how the Reserve System can exert the judicious, controlled inflation which, like the use of compressed air in an automobile tire, is the logical counteractive of overdeflation.

The Federal Reserve Banks already have endeavored manfully to encourage borrowing—to encourage setting money at work—by reducing their rediscount rates to the lowest point in the system's history and by offering remarkably low rates on short-term bills or bankers' acceptances. But in two respects this method falls short of meeting the need.

First, even the lowest rediscount rates still leave the initiative in the hands of the local banks. They, with little demand for their own funds, are not eager to borrow more, as is shown by the fact that their borrowings at the middle of April were less than at any time since 1917.

Secondly, the great need, for the stimulation of industry, is not short-term but long-term credit, money for capital expenditures. These capital expenditures, incidentally, need not add to the overproduction of staples, but might well be for the development and promotion of new products or provision of better working surroundings. Easy short-term credit has been sponsored in the hope that the effect would carry over into the long-term or investment field, but the process has been slow.

The Federal Reserve System has another means of increasing the amount of money and credit in circulation, and this consists of buying government bonds in the open market. This pours money directly into the long-term investment field and tends to improve the market for bond issues of industries which are willing to push forward. Much of the money goes into the vaults of banks and impels the banks to seek users for it. The Reserve banks have bought considerable quantities of government securities since 1929, but many observers believe they could and should go further to check the excesses of deflation.

C. E. Neill, managing director of the Royal Bank of Canada, addressing the annual shareholders' meeting in January, recommended at least partial restoration of a stabilized price level as a preferable alternative to general wage reductions. "To accomplish this," he said, "money must again flow freely through the financial arteries of the world." While he spoke particularly of financial assistance to countries in need of credit, T. B. Macaulay, president of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, urged earlier that the Federal Reserve System use its open-market bond-purchasing powers to the same end.

The Business Week magazine, issued by one of the most responsible publishers of trade periodicals in the United States, advocated this policy months ago, and now says:

> At any time in the last year the deluge could have been stopped within three months by persuasion or by compulsion, if necessary. Coöperation among the banks on a courageous clearing-house basis could have checked liquidation and restored confidence; and aggressive, persistent open-market operations by the Federal Reserve Banks could have compelled them to cut short the chronic contraction of credit which has prolonged depression.

If this is true, Federal Reserve officials certainly should not hesitate any longer to take vigorous action but should use their powers even more extensively than they have to foster the revival of normal economic activity.

A Shakespeare Mystery

ONE of the oddest of all the mysteries that cluster round Shakespeare is his popularity, or, rather, the strange capriciousness of his popularity. His plays are produced in the West End of London, and in the fashionable theaters of other capital cities, comparatively rarely; and even more rarely with success.

Last year "Othello" was put on in London with that great actor, Paul Robeson, in the title rôle; it ran for about a month. This year "Hamlet" has been played with a whole cast of great actors and actresses; it has run for about six weeks. And so on through a whole series of similar experiences.

All this would be simple enough if Shakespeare were an unpopular dramatist. Yet the exact opposite is the case. He is without any possible doubt the most popular dramatist in London. If anyone is inclined to question this let him visit the Old Vic, the mainstay of whose programs, week after week, month after month, year after year, is provided by Shakespeare who, with monotonous regularity, packs the house from floor to ceiling.

What is the reason that Shakespeare's reception in the South of London is so different from his reception in the West? Partly, no doubt, that the Old Vic's admission prices are graded so as to compete with those of the cinemas. Partly because of a different type of audience, yet not entirely so, for many West End theatergoers regularly visit the Old Vic. It is chiefly a difference of mood. The atmosphere of most metropolitan theaters is that of musical comedy, and with this Shakespeare does not fit.

The audience is thus not led to make that adjustment to the particular appeal of Shakespeare which is necessary to complete enjoyment, and the performance is frequently a failure. But in the Old Vic, Britain's true National Theater, there are no misleading associations with modern frivolous comedies, the adjustment is easier, and consequently Shakespeare repeatedly demonstrates what first-rate entertainment he really is.

"Within the Power of Statesmen"

DECIDEDLY encouraging is President Hoover's emphasis upon the necessity for international coöperation to make the world disarmament conference next February a success. His words to the International Chamber of Commerce convention in Washington could hardly have been stronger. After showing how largely war is responsible for economic distress and how the nations today are spending far more on armaments than before the World War, he declared:

> Of all proposals for the economic rehabilitation of the world, I know of none which compares in necessity or importance with the successful result of that conference.

Even more encouraging is his frank recognition of the tremendous stake the United States has in that enterprise. While pointing out that America is less directly concerned with land armaments than some other nations because its own army is small, he said:

> We have, however, a vast indirect interest in greater assurance of peace, order and the increased economic prosperity of other nations.

These pronouncements are the more heartening because the impression had been allowed to grow up that the United States was reluctant to take any active part in the greatest project ever undertaken for disarmament, and that it would merely stand on the sidelines at the meeting next year. This assumption was partly founded upon reports that the Government would not favor an American acting as chairman of the conference. It has been strengthened by a general coolness in official circles toward the entire undertaking.

Now, however, Mr. Hoover has said clearly that he recognizes the necessity for its success. It can be assumed that he will leave no stone unturned to promote that success. Emphasizing the need for citizens to get behind the project, he told the gathering in Washington that:

> It is within the power of business men of the world to insist that this problem shall be met with sincerity, courage and constructive action. It is within the power of statesmen to give to the world a great assurance for the future and a great moral victory for humanity.

Certainly the insistence of business men and citizens generally upon "sincerity, courage and constructive action" is necessary. That the disarmament problem has been no more than scratched on its surface has been due to a lack of those essentials. And governments cannot move much faster than public opinion. However, they should not lag behind it, and there have been indications that American sentiment on disarmament was several laps ahead of official action.

It is "within the power of statesmen" to take the lead in seizing the opportunity for "a great victory for humanity" which the disarmament conference offers. And certainly American statesmen cannot be left out of this possession of power. And least of all President Hoover. The question is, will they use that power?

One way in which they could well exercise it would be by vigorous and enthusiastic education of public opinion. Another would be by insuring that the United States does nothing to impede an agreement on procedure for land disarmament. At the preliminary discussions at Geneva last November, the American delegates objected to the proposal for "budgetary limitation" which was favored by most of the countries.

This was because American costs are larger than in Europe. But budgetary limitation is now put forward as a basis of comparison, not between countries, but between one nation's expenditures for different years. With that type of comparison it would seem that the United States should have no disagreement.

But technique is subordinate to purpose. If the nations of the world want sufficiently to disarm they will find a way to disarm. And most essential is the display of "sincerity, courage and constructive action" by the United States. It is generally regarded by Europe today as a noncooperator. It has an opportunity now to prove that it is willing to coöperate. And now President Hoover has indicated that his Administration will seek whole-heartedly to seize the opportunity.

Coal: An International Problem

THE situation of the coal industry in Great Britain at present is one to which every coal-producing or coal-consuming country in the world would do well to pay close attention. It vividly illustrates the fact that the coal problem is an international problem that can be adequately dealt with only along international lines.

Britain has tried to tackle it from the purely national point of view. The Government some time ago passed a Coal Mines Act embodying schemes for the regulation of marketing and output which it was hoped would enable the industry to introduce a seven and one-half-hour working day without reduction of wages. This act has failed to do what was expected of it because the coal industry largely depends on its export trade, and foreign markets can be regulated only by international agreement.

British mine workers have therefore been faced with the alternatives of working a "spreadover" system of eleven eight-hour days a fortnight instead of twelve seven and one-half-hour days, or of accepting wage reductions, and the "spreadover" has been vetoed by the Miners' Federation, which received the power to do this by the Coal Mines Act. Temporary compromises have been effected in all the important areas except Scotland, which has decided to work the "spreadover" hours, thus defying the federation and at the same time breaking the law.

The British Government is therefore placed in the extremely delicate position of having either to connive at a breach of one of its own laws, or to precipitate a crisis in one of the most important coal fields in the country.

Such are the results of dealing with an international problem along merely national lines. They will not, however, have been entirely valueless if the proper lesson be derived from them in time to make effective the plea for the establishment of at least the beginnings of an international regulation of the coal industry which the British Minister of Mines is going to put before the International Labor Conference at the end of this month.

The complicating factor in the industry is the circumstance that in the last few years the productive capacity of the world's coal fields has increased at a much faster pace than the demand for their output. This means one of two things: Either it will lead to a ruinous competition of price cutting, wage cutting and lengthening of hours on the part of the various coal-producing countries in order to obtain a share of the markets, or it will lead to international regulation of output, markets, prices, wages, hours of work and social conditions, as a result of which the world may reap full advantage of the great diminution of expenditure of effort necessary to obtain one of its basic raw materials.

Surely the world cannot long remain in doubt as to which alternative it will choose.

A Banker—and More

SELDOM has a mightier oak grown in the financial world from the common acorn of a small beginning than that which was seen in the career of George F. Baker of New York. Beginning as a clerk in the State Banking Department, launching a bank against serious odds to help the Government sell bonds during the Civil War, putting run-down railroads into serviceable shape, keeping his feet and steadying others in two national financial crises, giving generously to educational and other philanthropies, continuing in active and directing touch with the weightiest affairs up to the very close of his ninety-one years, this veteran financier has written a record which will endure long in the annals of banking.

When estimates of his fortune are made, many will say, "My, how I should like to have even a fraction of such wealth!" Yet not all would be willing to pay as he did its price in toil and responsibility. Perhaps it is as well that they would not; for the world may have as much need of them in other ways as it had of Mr. Baker in his. He took few relaxations. Not until he had been a banker forty-five years did he take up golf. He liked carnations and dogs. But he must have liked best of all the world of commerce, for it seemed never to weary him.

The list of corporations of which he was a director and large stockholder includes many of the biggest industrial units in America, and much of his value on their directorates lay in the fact that he had, as Andrew W. Mellon once said of him, "a firm belief in character." A well-informed writer recently declared that "for the fifty-six years since Mr. Baker emerged into prominence in the financial world no scandal has attached to any undertaking with which he has been connected."

So firm was his belief in the efficacy of honest action as its own defense against criticism that he was to all the ordinary media of publicity the very embodiment of silence. He gave only one newspaper interview, and that consisted largely of saying that business men talk too much. The only after-dinner speech he ever made—before the Bond Club a few years ago—was a model of brevity. It consisted of six words:

> Thank you and God bless you.

America may well thank George F. Baker for his example of combined integrity and enterprise in banking.

The Sheepskin Shrinks

THAT apparently irresistible trend toward things miniature has now invaded even the field of education. Diplomas for high school graduates in New York City this June will be "vest-pocket size"—a mere six by eight inches, instead of the classic fourteen inches by seventeen inches size in use for a quarter of a century.

In placing an order for 30,000 of these diminutive diplomas, the Board of Education protests that the change by no means indicates a lessening in the value of a high school education. Rather, it is a measure of economy expected to save $45,000.

Moreover, the smaller diploma undoubtedly has advantages. As the Board of Education points out, there really was no longer any room on the walls of modern microscopic apartments for the old "sheepskin." All 30,000 vest-pocket diplomas, when framed, would occupy only 10,000 square feet of wall space, where the old ones would have required nearly 50,000 square feet.

Since the average college "sheepskin" (which, by the way, is neither sheepskin nor parchment, but merely heavy paper) nowadays usually lies tightly rolled up at the bottom of some trunk, this is perhaps not an entirely convincing argument. A better one, particularly for universities, would be the greater convenience and ease with which the smaller diploma can be carried around for the purpose of being shown to business men when application is made for a job, now that a college education has come to mean so much in the business world. In fact, it is reported that a certain western college has this in view in issuing its diplomas in booklet form!

Editorial Notes

Automobile drivers' license laws, providing for examination of prospective drivers before they are licensed, have recently passed in Oregon and Kansas, increasing to fifteen the number of states equipped with these protective regulations. That this step is a long one in the direction of greater highway safety is evidenced in figures quoted by the Nation's Business. These show that, while in the drivers' licensing states from New Hampshire to Maryland motor fatalities increased from 1920 to 1929 by 115 per cent, in the middle-western nonlicensing states the increase was 184 per cent and in southern nonlicensing states 347 per cent.

Because many small whales were among the 1444 recently taken by one vessel from northern waters to New York City, conservationists will question whether this expedition brought back a good fish story. It certainly brought back a whale of a one.

Libraries have been patronized to a greater extent during the last year or so than previously. Now that the path has been learned, it is to be hoped that it will not be forgotten in times of prosperity.

A French Onlooker's Diary

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS

PAUL MORAND, in one of his most amusing books, "Rien Que La Terre," pictures a child about to set out to India: "You'll be away quite a while," says the mother, "you'd better take a little bread and jam with you." This absurd epigram, illustrating the shrinking of the earth's space, came back to me when I heard that J.-L. Dumesnil, the Minister for Air, had casually climbed into an airplane and flown from France to the African deserts.

There is, of course, no reason why ministers should not fly, but we are just beginning to find it normal. The Prince of Wales flies; Ramsay MacDonald flies, and M. Dumesnil not only flies but navigates his airplane. It is piloted by Coste, whose triumphal reception in New York after his traversing of the Atlantic from east to west will be fresh in everybody's recollection; but the Air Minister who was, until a few months ago, Naval Minister, actually steered the course.

In European countries, at any rate, it is regarded as unusual for ministers to be able to do anything themselves—especially in the governmental department to which they are attached. You cannot, for example, expect the Minister of Agriculture to know anything about farming; and M. Clemenceau once frankly admitted that he appointed a Finance Minister who knew nothing about finance.

* * *

The trip of M. Dumesnil together with that of President Doumergue to Tunis, following his recent trip to Algeria, served to remind Frenchmen of their colonial Empire. If you have a colonial Empire it is well to remember it from time to time; but one of the chief faults of the French is that they are constantly forgetting such trivial things as colonial Empires.

Marshal Lyautey is one of the few Frenchmen who have always remembered. He is the veritable maker of modern Morocco, where he was Resident-General from 1912 to 1925. That was why he was chosen as the organizer of the great Colonial Exhibition to be opened in the Bois de Vincennes in the month of May.

It is no gingerbread city, but a remarkable reproduction of the architecture of the East, of the Near East, and of the African South, that has been achieved. Temples and palaces, towers and minarets, cloisters and bazaars—all the exotic scenes which are vaguely evoked by the Thousand and One Nights are here given material form.

I have never been able to believe that the solid-looking edifices of short-lived exhibitions are doomed to be swept away. A few years ago when the Decorative Arts Exhibition was held it seemed impossible that all those magnificent buildings would, in a little span, disappear. And now, when such pains have been taken to reproduce in every detail the characteristic features of Indo-China, the Levant, and the various parts of the Black Continent in which France is interested, it is difficult to imagine that next year they will be

> Melted into air, into thin air,
> And, like the baseless fabric of this vision,
> The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
> The solemn temples . . . shall dissolve,
> And, like this unsubstantial pageant faded,
> Leave not a rack behind.

* * *

In the new international political discussions, which again turn on France's security, it would sometimes be well if the French were more conscious of the fact that they possess the second largest colonial Empire. Perhaps the thought would create difficulties if we were talking of naval disarmament; for it provides a favorite argument as to length of sea routes and "absolute" needs. But in every other respect the colonies increase France's strength.

France is a country of 100,000,000 inhabitants, General Mangin remarked to me on more than one occasion. And yet, whenever European politics are slightly perturbed, there is a curious desire on the part of some Frenchmen to represent their own country, which is far and away the strongest on the Continent, as poor and weak and helpless.

All this silly search for security—whatever that may mean—has been determined by an extraordinarily morbid inability to understand the overwhelming place that France occupies in Europe. The only country that stands as high as France is Great Britain. Guglielmo Ferrero the other day, dismissing the notion of an early war, pertinently remarked that the only two countries capable of fighting are France and Great Britain—and they would soon exhaust their financial and economic resources.

The remark is obviously true. It is almost laughable to suppose Italy ready for war; and bellicose Italian speeches (which have now happily ceased) have always had their grotesque side. But now the French Nationalists, who love to make our flesh creep, are turning their attention to Germany, and you can almost, in Coleridge's phrase, hear "ancestral voices prophesying war."

* * *

Even some of Aristide Briand's firmest friends seem shaken. What! they cry in alarm; after we have evacuated Rhineland, is Germany so ungrateful as to elect the antisemitic followers of Hitler who rail against Loan-Capitalism? It may be difficult for an unbiased observer to understand why Germans should not vote for Hitler if they please; we may think them misguided, but their political views should not disturb the slumbers of a single Frenchman.

And now, in similar fashion, the adversaries of M. Briand are in a state of great agitation because Germany and Austria propose to break down the tariff wall between them. One would have thought that Europe would be glad to see tariff walls demolished, but political perversity contrives to find in this simple natural action, which, in so far as the consequences of any action can be circumscribed, should affect only Germany and Austria, a tremendous "menace."

I read in the Journal des Débats an article which purports to point out the "perils." It speaks of its "apprehensions." This Austro-German Economic Pact is "the final proof." "By its methods, by its tone, by its audacity," we are told, "Germany shows that the policy followed for several years has so dislocated European countries that it can now recover its liberty of action."

Well, why not? Why should we be frightened at German independence? The most puzzling of French traits is this determination to manufacture a villain, and to work up the country about it. France is suffering just now from a wave of unreasonable alarm.

* * *

Internal and external politics react upon each other, and many of these attacks, which would place Aristide Briand in the attitude of a dupe, deceived by an ungrateful Germany, are merely intended to ruin his chances of being elected President of the French Republic.

It is on May 13 that senators and deputies will unite in National Assembly in the Palace of Versailles to elect the successor of Gaston Doumergue who will take up office a month later.

M. Briand has declared that he is not a candidate, but if there were a strong movement in his favor it is believed he would allow himself to be carried to the Elysée.

In his absence, the most prominent candidate is Paul Doumer, president of the Senate, who would be opposed by Paul Painlevé, and perhaps Jean Hennessy. Fernand Bouisson, president of the Chamber, is disinclined to present himself, as is André Maginot.

The knowing ones, however, say that the race is really between Albert Lebrun, an inconspicuous but competent Senator, who is the candidate of M. Poincaré, and Léon Bérard, who has been several times Minister, is extremely cultured, and is personally liked by everybody.

Presidential elections come only once in seven years, and when they come they rather falsify political life. Political life is all the more falsified in France just now in that the commission which is inquiring into politico-financial scandals is scattering mud right and left. I am not sure whether I should not use capitals for Right and Left, and add the Center.

And then, too, the general elections are due next year, and coming elections cast their shadow before. It has been said that the French Parliament takes two years to settle down after the elections, and devotes the rest of its four-year term to preparing the next elections. This is an exaggeration. I should give Parliament one year to settle down, two years to behave irresponsibly, and one year to prepare the next elections. Anyhow, the next elections are now in sight.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Edward C. Buck and British Guiana

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was with much interest that I saw in the Monitor of February 13 an article about Edward C. Buck and the proposed railway to the hinterland of British Guiana.

Mr. Buck is so well known out in the West Indies that any reference to him and his usual activities is always of the greatest interest. I have just looked up the English "Who's Who," and from it there is no doubt that Mr. Buck is not only a most accomplished professional man, but also a famous one, and has had to do with Empire building all his active life.

In regard to employment, the hinterland railway would solve the problem of unemployment in the West Indies and also very materially help the old country. Mr. Buck started the British Engineering Manufacturers' Alliance, Ltd., nearly ten years ago, and as this organization has been the means of winning back to Great Britain practically all the business she lost in the West Indies and South America during the war, he has been the direct means of providing employment for many thousands of the best British workers through the many firms forming the Alliance for the last ten years or so.

It is an open secret that the British Board of Trade and the Federation of Industries recognize all that I have been able to write.

SEA EGG.

Barbados, B. W. I.

The Rise of Spain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The attention of thinking people in both hemispheres has during the last few weeks been centered on events in Spain, for the reason that what has been taking place lately and has culminated in the abdication of King Alfonso marks another milestone in the history of progress.

In September, 1911, a striking interview with Teixeira Gomez, the Portuguese Minister in London at the time, was published in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor. The Monitor, I know, does not support a revolution merely because it is a revolution; but the upheaval in Portugal in 1911, as Teixeira Gomez explained, was an indication of great progress for that country. During the interview the Portuguese Minister also emphasized the fact that progress or enlightenment could not be limited to a certain country or area. He even went so far as to say to the member of the Monitor staff who interviewed him that in due course the enlightenment which gained such an impetus in Portugal with the birth of the revolution would soon spread, and he added significantly that it would spread over the mountains into Spain.

Again, I am sure that the Monitor is only interested in the abdication of King Alfonso and the establishment of a Republic in Spain to the extent that this drastic change indicates progress, freedom and enlightenment. It is as yet early to say definitely how the situation will develop, but it is clear—just as clear as it was when Portugal rose to free itself from the fetters which were then binding it—that if those who have taken the situation in hand have sufficient vision, any similar fetters with which Spain may have been burdened in the past will be cast aside and a greater sense of freedom experienced by the enactment of fresh laws, the opening of schools, the education of the people, coupled with complete religious freedom.

Intelligent persons today are awake to the indications of the progress which is taking place. The law of progress operates irresistibly, and happy are those who have sufficient vision to discern it and to keep pace without being compelled to do so through upheavals. I am confident that the situation in Spain will be watched, followed and made clear to the world by the Monitor in the same vivid, constructive manner in which the situation in Portugal was handled twenty years ago.

A. HARVEY-BATHURST.

London, Eng.

Juvenile Crime and the Movies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of March 31 was an article pertaining to objectionable moving picture scenes.

The first three paragraphs in the article bring to thought what an experienced theatrical man (of twenty to twenty-five years on the stage) told of "juvenile crime and the movies" at a Chautauqua lecture course I heard some years ago. He said that at a school of correction for children in San Francisco all the boys were asked what led them to commit the wrong which sent them to the place where they were, and that 90 per cent or more of them attributed it to what they had seen at picture shows.

So there is more clear evidence that the judge is absolutely right when he says (as stated in this article), "Something has got to be done to prohibit moving picture concerns from making and exhibiting gangster, gunmen, underworld and racket pictures."

LEWIS S. HYDE.

Boston, Mass.

A Plan to Oppose Communism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Several suggestions have appeared in the press recently recommending a law limiting dividends on capital, providing for distribution of surplus among employees, and advocating production for use instead of for profit.

It seems as if such activities could be advanced without recourse to governmental action, if they are desirable, and I hope to see private corporations and others proceeding on this basis. It would be an interesting experience which has been but little tried.

There is no law to prevent any person voluntarily limiting profits, and sharing surplus, and producing for use instead of speculating for profit. Would this not be a practical plan to oppose Communism?

WILLIAM C. WATT.

New York, N. Y